

DAILY REPORT

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PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES MEETING ON COAL MINING

OW111631 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--China is willing to enter into any form of cooperation with friendly countries in the exploitation of its coal resources in line with the principle of mutual benefit, said Fan Weitang, member of the international organizing committee of the World Mining Congress [WMC] and president of the Chinese Research Institute of the Science of Coal Mining at the 48th meeting of the WMC organizing committee which opened here this morning.

He told the more than 50 organizing committee members and representatives from more than 20 countries that China will remain "open to foreign countries in the development of the coal industry." "And we are also willing to provide technical assistance to friendly countries in the exploitation of their coal resources," he added.

Reviewing the development of China's coal industry, Fan Weitang said that China's coal output rose to 620 million tons in 1980 as against only 32.4 million tons (not including coal in Taiwan) in 1949, an increase of more than 19 times. The average rate of annual increase was 10 percent and the net average annual increase was 19 million tons.

All the 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions except Shanghai have coal deposits, he said. The total coal-bearing area is over 500,000 square kilometers, about one-eighteenth of the total land area. At present, the cumulative proven coal reserves are 640,000 million tons.

Fan Weitang said the annual capacity of underground and surface mines under construction has been maintained at around 100 million tons. "In order to ensure an increase in coal production, we have to shorten the time and enlarge the scale of mine construction," he said. He noted that future construction work will be focused on major projects in north, east and northeast China. Special stress will be laid on north China's Shanxi Province which has proven reserves of 200,000 million tons, about one-third of China's total, and its total annual output is expected to reach over 200 million tons eventually, he added. But the degree of mechanization in coal mining remains to be low, Fan Weitang noted. Mechanical cutting in coal mines under the Coal Ministry in 1980 accounted for only 36.8 percent of the total output from these mines.

Yet China has many experienced experts and engineers in the designing and planning of coal mines and some well-developed mining equipment manufacturing plants with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons of mining machines, said Fan Weitang. They produced 320 kinds of products both for domestic use and export. He told the delegates that China's research program will be focused on improvement of the techniques of coal exploration, the shortening of the time for construction, mechanization, improvement of coal mine safety technique, and the rational utilization of coal.

Fan Weitang noted that the mining of coal, which accounts for 70 percent of China's energy consumption, is to be strengthened rather than weakened during the current economic readjustment. Slowing down some of the projects was for the purpose of concentrating on major ones.

Delegates expressed their appreciation over the progress China has made in coal mining and also their willingness to cooperate with China.

XINHUA REPORTS HAIG'S SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY SPEECH

OW101532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said yesterday the central theme of the Reagan administration's foreign policy is an insistence that Moscow act with restraint and demonstrate reciprocity in East-West relations, according to Washington reports.

In a speech delivered to the graduating class of Syracuse University in New York and released in Washington, Haig repeated the pledge of the United States to consult closely with its allies, saying that a convincing display of unity is needed because "allied weakness or disunity may tempt the Soviets." Listing "formidable problems" confronting Moscow, including hostility with China, the recent Polish labour crisis and economic difficulties, Haig said "Moscow faces an unenviable present and a gloomy future" and, therefore, "we should not exaggerate the strength of our adversary."

But, he noted that Soviet weaknesses "should not make us too comfortable" because they could make the Soviet Union "more dangerous" and Moscow may seek to cover its weaknesses with outside adventurism. He charged that the Soviet Union and its surrogates from Cuba have been "stoking conflict with arms and troops" in Africa, Asia and Central America. "In our own hemisphere there is incontrovertible evidence that Soviet arms are threatening an established government in El Salvador," he said.

Meanwhile, he told a group of Japanese journalists in Washington on May 8 that "recent Soviet activity has become an increasing threat to world peace" and it requires the West's concerted efforts "to insist on restraint on the part of the Soviet leadership."

RENMIN RIBAO ON HAIG'S COMMENTS AFTER NATO MEETING

HKC80936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 81 p 6

[Report: "Haig Says the Spring Meeting Reaffirms NATO Solidarity, Also Points Out U.S.-USSR Talks on Strategic Arms Limitation Will Not Be Resumed in the Near Future"]

[Text] According to reports, at a press conference held on 5 May after the meeting of the North Atlantic Council, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated that the 2-day meeting reaffirmed "in most explicit terms" the "solidarity" among NATO member states.

Haig said that the NATO allies unanimously agreed to exert their common efforts to "make the Soviet Union adopt a more restrained attitude. This is not only because the Soviet Union poses a direct threat to NATO but also because the Soviet Union is interfering more and more in the Third World."

Speaking about the problem of Poland, Haig said that the communique of this meeting reiterates the warning previously given by NATO that the Soviet Union should not interfere militarily in Poland. He said. "Obviously, the moment the Soviet Union dispatches its troops, the international situation will fundamentally change." He also said, if the Soviet Union interferes in Poland, it will "most significantly affect" "the arms limitation talks" and the relations between the East and the West.

Speaking about resuming the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union, Haig said that the fact that the United States has decided to talk with the Soviet Union about limiting nuclear weapons in European military zones does not imply that the United States has decided to resume the strategic arms limitation talks. The reason is because the strategic arms talks are apparently related to the Soviet Union's global activities and its approach to East-West relations." He said that the strategic arms limitation talks "will not be resumed in the near future."

AFP reported that at the NATO meeting the United States said that its decision to discuss with the Soviet Union the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe was to "mainly reassure the West Europeans, especially the Germans," and to show that a hard-line attitude adopted by the United States toward the Soviet Union did not rule out all talks with it. It appears that in this statement of its position the United States has relaxed the tense relations between the United States and Europe and led to the achieving of important matters at the meeting.

XINHUA NOTES U.S. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHINESE

OW081452 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0759 GMT 8 May 81

[Newsletter by XINHUA correspondents Yuan Jin [5913 3866] and Yu Zhiheng [0151 1807 1854]:
"The Golden Dream Has Been Shattered--An Impression of the Short Play 'Dance and Railroads'"]

[Excerpts] United Nations, 7 May (XINHUA)--A melodious, sentimental flute is heard from a distance in the long dark night. A drum crescendo follows. Suddenly the whole theater is illuminated by a cluster of dazzling mercury lights. Then a tableau is presented before the audience: gray, yellowish skies; several withered trees. Squatting on a small hill is a young Chinese wearing a typical brown cotton shirt and a pair of Chinese pants. This was the prelude to a short play, "Dance and Railroads," recently staged at a small off-Broadway theater in New York. The play was based on the history of those Chinese workers who came to America to build the transcontinental railroads more than a century ago. It portrays the bankruptcy of the "golden dream" cherished by two young Chinese workers who came to United States at the height of the "gold rush" and depicts the poignant, tearful memories of Chinese in America in those days.

Insulted, discriminated against and threatened with forced repatriation, Chinese workers in the United States endured all kinds of humiliation in order to carry out an important task with their wisdom and talents and they ceaselessly toiled and made indelible contributions to the prosperity of the American economy. Take the construction of the coast-to-coast railroads for instance. Some 12,000 Chinese workers built more than 1,000 miles of the trunk railways for the Central Pacific Railroad, and by the time the project was completed over 1,000 had died. They died of untold hardships and epidemics in the wilderness of the country. Not one word was said about these Chinese workers by the secretary of transportation when he delivered a speech on behalf of the U.S. president at a ceremony marking the centennial of those railroads in 1969.

Chinese workers' contributions to the United States in other areas are also countless. That California has grown into the most agriculturally developed state in America is inseparable from the wisdom and hard work of the Chinese workers. But it is regrettable to note that the Chinese who did so much for the United States were rejected, discriminated against and abused in this country.

The present number of Americans of Chinese extraction and Chinese nationals residing in the United States exceeds 600,000. The great majority of them are of the middle or lower class in society. Many of them have revealed that they have always met obstructions regarding their employment or promotions. It is especially true that regardless of their achievements, ability or educational level, Chinese-Americans can hardly enter the policy-making government agencies or enterprises, especially those at the highest level. The Chinese image, which has been distorted for more than 100 years, still has not improved. Two months ago, a film called "Charlie Chan," which heaped insults on Chinese-Americans, was still being shown in some movie theaters in the United States, thus evoking the indignation and protests of Americans of Chinese extraction.

Racial prejudice in society still exists in this country despite the fact that U.S. laws discriminating against the Chinese have long been abolished.

RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET 'SLANDERS,' PRC-AFRICA TIES

OW120726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 12 May 81

[PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary: Shame on Rumormongers"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY carries a commentary today denouncing the Soviet news agency TASS for engaging in rumormongering in an attempt to discredit China and estrange the African countries from her.

Of late, the commentary said, TASS has alleged that "South Africa has had several secret meetings with Chinese officials" and that "China is prepared to recognize the Namibian puppet regime." It maliciously spun a yarn that "an important military-political delegation from Beijing has visited Namibia" and discussed military cooperation with the South African authorities. China, it asserted, is prepared to "support Pretoria's subversive efforts against the Angolan government".

The smearing campaign, the commentary says, "is aimed at covering up the Soviets' designs on southern Africa and their collusion with Pretoria by misleading public opinion, discrediting China and estranging the African countries from her."

It says, "as known to all, the Chinese Government and people have always supported the Namibian people in their struggle for independence and liberation and recognized the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) as the sole legitimate representative of Namibia. They condemn the racist South African authorities for rejecting the UN resolutions, plotting an 'internal settlement' and backing the puppets. They consistently support the efforts of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations for resolving the Namibian problem."

Not long ago, the commentary says, the Chinese representative at the UN Security Council voted in support of the proposal put forward by the African countries for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. China's clearcut and principled stand has promoted her friendly relations with the African countries to the dismay of the Soviet social-imperialists. Hence the trumped-up charges against China, an attempt to disguise themselves as a supporter of the African national liberation movement to facilitate their infiltration and expansion in southern Africa.

However, the commentary says in conclusion, "Moscow's slanders cannot tarnish the image of China and the African people will not be taken in. Rumormongering can only reveal the Soviets themselves more clearly as hegemonists."

KYODO: PRC RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT JAPANESE LOAN

OW090146 Tokyo KYODO in English 0136 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May KYODO--China appears reluctant to accept a proposed yen 200 billion (about \$950 million) loan from Japanese commercial banks to help revive abandoned industrial projects for financial reasons, according to Japanese negotiators.

It seems China thinks that interest rates on commercial-basis loans are too high, the negotiators said.

Japanese and Chinese officials opened two days of talks Friday in Beijing on China's request for low-interest loans from Japan. Kazutoshi Hasegawa, a Foreign Ministry official, led the Japanese delegates, and Gan Ziyu, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, headed the Chinese side.

China has asked Japan to extend \$2.68 billion (about yen 563 billion) in low-interest loans to continue work at a steelworks in Shanghai and two petrochemical complexes in Daqing and Nanjing. Japan has proposed to extend yen 300 billion (about \$1.43 billion) which includes yen 100 billion (about \$476 million) in commodity credit and yen 200 billion from commercial banks.

At the opening-day session, China asked for more low-interest yen-denominated loans. Japan, however, refused the request, according to Japanese negotiators.

Meanwhile, China showed a willingness to accept a Japanese proposal to extend not a supplier's credit rather than a buyer's credit to settle accounts of \$600 million (about yen 12.6 billion) in bills for plants and equipment for petrochemical complexes, the negotiators said.

JAPAN PROVIDES AID TO PRC DISASTER-STRICKEN AREAS

OWD81258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--A handing-over ceremony of 665 tons of milk powder, provided by the Japanese Government as part of the emergency relief supplies to China's disaster-stricken areas, was held here today.

Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida handed over a detailed list of the goods from the Japanese Government to Cheng Fei, Chinese vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries, who thanked the Japanese Government for the aid.

The relief supplies arrived at the new harbor of Tianjin yesterday.

Tsunekazu Dataoka and Takao Okabe, officials of the Japanese Red Cross Society who came to China to deliver the goods, were also present at the ceremony.

Hubei Province in central China was hit by flooding last year and by gale and hail storms not long ago. In Hebei Province, north China, people have suffered heavy losses from a sustained drought that began last year.

The UN Office of Disaster Relief called for international aid to these areas following investigation there earlier this year. Organizations under the United Nations and many countries have expressed their willingness to provide aid. The first batch of relief, 8.5 million tablets of vitamins, provided by the UN Children's Fund, was airlifted to Beijing March 26.

NI ZHIFU MEETS JAPANESE TRANSPORT WORKERS

OW081628 Beijing XINHUA in English 1612 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, met here today with the fifth delegation from the Federation of Transport Workers Unions of Japan.

The delegation is led by Mr Yutaka Nakagawa, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Federation of Transport Workers Unions and vice president of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO JAPAN

OW061856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1850 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese delegation of the China-Japan Society for Exchange of Economic Information left for Japan today to attend the society's first meeting. The delegation is led by Ma Hong, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Xue Muqiao, adviser to the State Planning Commission.

The society, consisting of well-known Chinese and Japanese economists, was established to promote development of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Japan, study long-range comprehensive topics and exchange experience and information in the economic field. They will meet annually. The first meeting will discuss the current economic trends and prospects of the two countries, market and planning adjustments during the course of economic development, and exchange experience and information.

U.S., JAPAN HOLD JOINT NAVAL EXERCISE

OW120736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Tokyo, 12 May (XINHUA)--Japan's Maritime Self-Defence Force and the U.S. Seventh Fleet today began a large-scale anti-submarine exercise on the Japan Sea off Akita.

Only a few days ago, a Japanese-U.S. summit meeting decided to strengthen the "alliance relationship" between the two countries.

The exercise is taking place over an area of 200 kilometres north-south by 260 kilometres east-west. During the first stage up to May 15, fifteen vessels from the two countries are involved; while during the second stage between May 19 and 23, there will be a concentration of twenty-two ships. Taking part in the exercise are P2J and P3C anti-submarine reconnaissance aircraft and F1, F4EJ, F104J fighter planes.

It was reported that the last Japanese-U.S. joint manoeuvre on the Japan Sea was held 10 years ago.

PLA GOOD-WILL DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

OW111639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--A goodwill mission of the Chinese People's Liberation Army led by Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, and with Cao Lihuai, deputy Commander of the PLA Air Force, as its deputy leader, left here today for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The mission was seen off at the railway station by Yang Yong, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, Chon Myong-su, the Korean ambassador to China, and Kim Pyong-ho, the military, naval and air attache of the Korean Embassy here.

UN BODY CONDEMNS FOREIGN OCCUPATION OF KAMPUCHEA

OWO91524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] United Nations, 8 May (XINHUA)--The UN Economic and Social Council today decided to endorse Resolution 11 (37) of the Commission on Human Rights which condemns the violation of human rights in Kampuchea by foreign occupation forces. The council approved a draft decision to this effect by a majority vote of 42 against 8. The draft was tabled by Thailand and 20 other nations at the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights.

Resolution 11 (37), adopted by the commission at its 37th session in Geneva on March 8, affirms that the primary violation of human rights in Kampuchea at present is the persistence of foreign occupation which prevents the people of Kampuchea from exercising their right to self-determination. It calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea in order to allow the people of Kampuchea to exercise their fundamental freedoms and human rights including the right to decide their own future through free and fair elections without outside interference, subversion or coercion. It also affirms General Assembly Resolution 35/6 which decided to convene an international conference on Kampuchea with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The draft decision adopted by the council today gives a fresh impetus to the convening of an international conference on Kampuchea and is a further rebuff to the Soviet-backed Vietnamese "proposal" for a substitutive "regional conference", thus leaving the Vietnamese authorities further isolated.

During debate on the Kampuchean question prior to the adoption of the draft decision, Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea to the UN, noted in his address that the so-called "regional conference" was a Vietnamese futile attempt to "find some shift to evade their obligation to implement UN Resolutions 34/22 and 35/6" and to "obtain recognition of the fait accompli of their invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and of the Vietnamese 'Indochina Federation.'" He expressed the support of the Kampuchean Government and people for the unremitting efforts of the ASEAN and other countries as well as those of the UN secretary-general for an early convocation of an international conference on Kampuchea "in order to set the time-frame of the withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea."

Birabhongse Kasemsri, representative of Thailand, urged the international community to "exert every effort to ensure for the Kampuchean people--as well as for the Namibian, the Palestinian and other peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation--the full enjoyment of all their legitimate and inalienable rights." He also urged the United Nations to relentlessly press for the free exercise of the right to self-determination by all those peoples.

Mi Guojun, representative of China, reiterated that "the Chinese Government is willing to work together with the majority of the UN member countries to safeguard national independence and self-determination, to defend all basic human rights, and to promote international activities for the cause of world peace and social progress."

The current session of the Economic and Social Council, which started on April 14 and ends today, is the first of the two sessions planned for this year to consider a wide range of human rights, social and humanitarian issues. The second session is scheduled for July in Geneva.

SON SANN SAYS VIETNAM USING TOXIC GAS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW081342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1258 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese troops occupying Kampuchea are using toxic gas against the Kampucheans, Son Sann said Wednesday night in Washington, according to an AFP report received here.

The former prime minister and head of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front made the accusation in a talk to the Asia Society. He also charged the Vietnamese authorities for carrying out "a very subtle, very clever genocide" by urging mixed marriages between Kampucheans and Vietnamese.

Morale was low among the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, Son Sann said. Most of the soldiers came from south Vietnam and did not get along well with their north Vietnamese officers. They did not like to fight, and some had deserted.

XINHUA NOTES IMPROVEMENTS IN NORTHERN KAMPUCHEA

OW081536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Malay Mountain, Democratic Kampuchea, 8 May (XINHUA correspondent)--Side by side with victorious operations in the battlefield, production is being expanded and people's livelihood is improving in the liberated areas of Democratic Kampuchea in the past dry-season ending last month.

This correspondent was impressed by a scene of vigour and vitality when he toured three hilly villages in the northwestern part of Kampuchea where the villages as well as the cultivated area were enlarged, newly-built houses mushrooming and side-line occupations such as charcoal-making, bamboo article-weaving and poultry-raising promoted. All these changes were brought about through the implementation of new policies adopted by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

In Tobacco village, people's living conditions have improved conspicuously. The village with 357 households totalling 1,425 people had only 80 thatched cottages last September. But now there was a house for every four people. Large groups of people had come from enemy-occupied areas to settle down in the village. Other changes the head of the village listed were better health condition of the people and a higher birth rate. In 1979, as many as 200 people died of malaria in the village, but only two died of the same disease last year. Further improvement was witnessed this year. 54 babies were born in the first four months of this year as compared with 80 babies last year. More and more people including servicemen got married under a new law which sets the marriageable age for boys at 22 and girls at 20.

The acreage sown to maize extended to the present 65 hectares from last year's 15 hectares. Vegetable was basically self-sufficient now but grain mainly came from relief aid. Meat and edible oil remained in scarcity at the moment. Lumbering in virgin forests was encouraged. Every household had a plot of land for private use and the option to join agricultural mutual-aid cooperatives. Every villager owned the crops he had grown and income from the sale of products of his labour such as charcoal and furniture. Twenty percent of the households had a radio. All these helped enhance the people's working enthusiasm as well as their confidence in national salvation.

In Coconut village, more houses were built in the past few months. A collective-owned smithy was established in Banana village early this year. It turned out 105 machetes and axes and repaired 108 farm implements for the peasants free of charge. Wooden furniture and tool shops were also set up in the village. As a result almost every household had new farm tools and furniture.

VODK REPORTS VISIT OF JAPANESE RELIEF DELEGATION

OW111213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Japanese Centre for Aid to Kampuchea presented material and cash aid to Democratic Kampuchea during its recent visit to the area under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, Radio Democratic Kampuchea [VODK] broadcast today.

The broadcast said the seven-member Japanese delegation on its third visit to the area handed over to the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society medical and other supplies and six million Japanese yen. Mey Maun, vice-chairman of the Democratic Kampuchean Red Cross Society, expressed thanks to the Japanese delegation and the Japanese people, for the aid. During its stay in Democratic Kampuchea, the delegation was received by Minister of Economy and Finance Thiounn Thieum, Minister of Prime Minister's Office Keat Chhon and Secretary of State of Post and Communications Chhorn Hay.

The delegation visited four villages, primary schools, hospitals and watched art performances. It shared joy with the Kampuchean people for the vast territories they had regained from the enemy and their improvement in the social welfare and health work during the last dry season.

INDONESIA'S SUHARTO COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEA

OW110107 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1704 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Jakarta: Indonesian President Suharto stressed today that "a sovereign and peaceful Kampuchea will ensure peace in the Southeast Asian region all the more."

Suharto said in his speech today at a ceremony marking the completion of the ASEAN Secretariat building: "We have no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people nor have we an interest in directly getting involved in the already complicated conflicts in Kampuchea. What we are doing now is to hold an international conference as stipulated by the UN resolution on the Kampuchean question to seek a positive answer through a political solution."

Suharto pointed out: "World public opinion and the UN resolution are obviously identical. There has been very powerful support internationally for the Kampuchean people's struggle for self-determination."

He said: We do not want ASEAN to become a force of confrontation against other countries, nor should we let ASEAN become a tool of the superpowers. He said: "This is definitely incompatible with our interests.... This is also the reason why ASEAN is determined to build this region into a peaceful, free and neutral zone."

BEIJING ON LAO MINISTER'S INDONESIA VISIT

BK080835 Beijing in Lao to Laos 1230 GMT 7 May 81

[Station correspondent's talk: "Phoun Sipaseut's Visit to Indonesia"]

[Text] After the conclusion of Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Firyubin's visits to Malaysia and Thailand, Lao Minister of Foreign Affairs Phoun Sipaseut paid a 5-day visit to Indonesia from 27 April to 1 May. The purpose of the visit was to continue to peddle to the ASEAN member countries the proposal on the so-called regional conference as adopted by the Vietnamese authorities. This proposal is a deceitful trick jointly mapped out by the Soviet Union and Vietnam with a view to inciting the ASEAN member countries to accept the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli and to sabotage the resolution of the UN General Assembly calling for an international conference on the Kampuchean issue.

As everyone is aware, the recent session of the UN General Assembly passed a resolution with a majority calling for the opening of an international conference early this year to discuss the problem of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea, and other problems. This proposal has been widely supported by peace-loving people all over the world. At present the ASEAN member countries are actively working for the convening of such a conference, which has frightened the Vietnamese authorities. Since the Vietnamese authorities are afraid they will be denounced by world public opinion at the conference, they have openly announced their decision not to participate in the conference while, on the other hand, they have deceitfully proposed the convening of a so-called regional conference with a secret purpose of averting the concerned proposal of the UN General Assembly.

Immediately following the publication of this proposal, the ASEAN member countries realized the schemes of the Hanoi authorities. The ASEAN member countries have maintained a firm stand and clear-cut attitude, resolutely rejected the proposal, and firmly adhered to the resolution of the UN General Assembly on the Kampuchean issue. They have been adamant in their demand for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and for the convening of an international conference.

Philippine Foreign Minister Romulo issued a statement on behalf of the ASEAN member countries pointing out that the Kampuchean problem must be solved only under the UN resolution and that the international conference will certainly be held despite Vietnam's absence. This has shamed and unprecedentedly isolated the Vietnamese authorities. Refusing to give up, however, the Hanoi authorities called the Vientiane and puppet Phnom Penh authorities to a meeting in Vientiane. They appointed the Vientiane authorities to represent themselves and the puppet Phnom Penh regime in holding discussions with the ASEAN member countries with the intention of freeing themselves from their present isolation.

The peddler from Vientiane, however, is not wiser than those from Hanoi and Moscow. In his talks with the Indonesian foreign minister, Phoun Sipaseut only repeated the words of the Hanoi authorities on the convening of the regional conference. A report indicated that the Indonesian foreign minister told a press conference, following the meeting, that there is nothing new in the explanation of Phoun Sipaseut on the regional conference and that his reiteration of the ASEAN stand as announced by Philippine Foreign Minister Romulo has made Phoun Sipaseut lose face because what he came to sell in Indonesia was not acceptable.

At first Phoun Sipaseut had planned to visit Malaysia and the Philippines after concluding his visit to Indonesia. He has been informed by Malaysia, however, that a visit at the moment is untimely. As for the Philippines, it was announced that Phoun Sipaseut will pay a visit to the Philippines as the foreign affairs minister of Laos, and not as a representative of the Indochinese countries.

Phoun Sipaseut, in doing business for the Vietnamese authorities this time, hoped to display divisive schemes aimed at sabotaging the convening of an international conference on the Kampuchean issue. He expected too much, however, and has drained himself of energy for nothing. The Hanoi authorities have stained their reputation as a result of their implementation of regional hegemonism. They have been denounced by people who cherish justice and peace. The Vientiane foreign affairs minister, by traveling in active service of the Hanoi authorities, will certainly share the same shameful result in the end.

SOVIETS SUFFER 'HEAVY LOSSES' IN AFGHANISTAN

OW101848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 10 May (XINHUA)--The fighting around Qandahar, the second largest city in Afghanistan, went on with the Soviet occupation forces suffering heavy losses, according to local newspaper reports today.

Two helicopters, one inside the city and the other two kilometers on its outskirts, were reported to have been shot down in a recent heavy fighting in the city between the Muslim fighters and the Soviet troops.

On April 24, the Muslim fighters launched an attack on a big convoy consisting of tanks, armoured vehicles, military trucks and a large number of troops near Maljaat area of Qandahar. As a result, they wiped out eight Soviet tanks along with the crew with rocket launchers and killed a number of soldiers. One Soviet bomber was also shot down. In an attack on the puppet forces in Qandahar on April 25, the freedom fighters killed two Soviet soldiers.

BRITISH PAPER CITED ON SITUATION IN KABUL

OW101630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--The Afghan capital of Kabul has been isolated from other cities, and even from the surrounding countryside, said the British OBSERVER in an article today quoting a senior Afghan Government official living and working in Kabul. It said "Kabul's population has more than doubled. Villagers have poured in from all sides, wherever air-raids and ground offensive by the Soviet forces have destroyed homes and disturbed normal agricultural life. Soviet-directed repression is under way after the failure of earlier attempts to reconcile the people to Karmal."

The article added "hatred and resentment at the presence of the Soviet occupation force extends even to party and government members, yet their power is almost entirely Soviet-based."

AFGHAN DIVISION REPORTEDLY REBELS AGAINST SOVIETS

OW091942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1936 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 8 May (XINHUA)--Troops of the 8th division of the Afghan Army deployed in Reshkhore cantonement in the southern part of Kabul have risen in an open rebellion and refused to obey the orders of their Soviet commanders.

The AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS sources reported today from the Afghan capital that the troops of 8th division have been showing signs of restlessness for the last several months and they rose in an open rebellion on May 4. These forces refused to obey the orders of Soviet officers and rushed out armed with their weapons. It is worth noting that the southern part of the city is where the Soviet Embassy, the Soviet Army headquarters and two presidential palaces--Qasr-i-Chahl Satoon and Darul Amaan--are situated.

The Soviet fighters instantly moved against the rebellious forces and dropped bombs within the premises of the cantonement. The 7th division of the Afghan Army along with Soviet forces have been moved from Qarghah to the south of Kabul, and have been brought to the Afghan capital with tanks, armoured vehicles and other heavy equipment.

The sources in Peshawar have confirmed the reports about the rebellion.

'FORCED ARMY RECRUITMENT' OF AFGHAN STUDENTS

OW111853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 11 May (XINHUA)--The Karmal administration has decided that students must spend one year for compulsory army service. This order has been enforced with immediate effect in various parts of the country, according to the AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today. This extraordinary measure for forced army recruitment has been necessitated due to the fact that two thirds of the 80,000 armed forces have already deserted.

Reports received from Kabul say that after the forced recruitment order was announced in colleges and universities, the attendance which had been from 25 to 40 percent was further on the decline. The engineering faculty of Kabul University with several thousand students closed eight weeks ago. In the medical faculty, the attendance ranged from 25 to 30 percent these days.

The administration has announced extraordinary concessions to attract the students toward medical education in view of the state of war. An important measure in this connection was taken recently when the 7-year medical course was cut down to 4 years. With all these precautions the students attendance is still declining.

GANDHI COMMENTS ON INDIAN-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

OW101220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1213 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Islamabad, 10 May (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the Pakistan newspaper THE MUSLIM that the Simla spirit is "the only basis for peace" in the South Asian region in the larger sense of the world.

She said: "We do not want this area to be caught up in global rivalries. We think that is a greater danger." Mrs. Gandhi was speaking in an interview with a special correspondent of THE MUSLIM in New Delhi before her departure for a tour abroad. The interview was carried by the paper today.

On the current phase of Indo-Pakistan relations, she said: "We believe in co-existence. We would not let any system of government stand in the way of attempting friendship with Pakistan."

"I had sincerely hoped that the Simla spirit will not only survive but will grow because I think that is the only basis for peace in this region in the larger sense of the world," she said.

In July 1972 India and Pakistan reached an agreement in Simla, India, under which the two countries are to respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, not intervene in each other's internal affairs, and solve disputes between them through peaceful means.

On Pakistan's military build-up, Mrs. Gandhi said: "We are not afraid of Pakistan having arms or of Pakistan attacking us. We can deal with it. But, once Pakistan becomes a part of global strategies, then I think it becomes much more dangerous."

YAO YILIN MEETS PAKISTAN NATIONAL BANK DELEGATION

OW061530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, had a cordial talk with a delegation of the National Bank of Pakistan at the Great Hall of the People this evening. The delegation is led by M. Nawaz Khan, president of the bank. Present at the meeting were Mohammed Yunus, Pakistan ambassador to China, and Cui Yanxu and Li Chaoying, vice presidents of the Bank of China.

Upon the invitation of the Bank of China, the delegation arrived May 3. Earlier, the guests met with bank President Bu Ming, leading members of the People's Bank of China and the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations With Foreign Countries.

'EUROGROUP' DEFENSE MINISTERS MEET IN BRUSSELS

OW120834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 11 May (XINHUA)--European NATO states reaffirmed today that they will provide a maximum defense output to ensure military balance with the Warsaw Pact buildup, though they did not restate their previous commitment to a three percent increase in defense spending every year. The reaffirmation was made at a meeting of the Eurogroup defense ministers before the NATO defense ministers' meeting opens here tomorrow. The Eurogroup includes all NATO's European members except France and Iceland.

The eleven Eurogroup defense ministers discussed aid to Third World countries threatened with destabilization, and agreed to assist the U.S. to safeguard the West's vital interests outside the NATO area; but they stressed that defense of the Gulf should remain outside the NATO frame, conference sources said. Chairman of today's meeting, Portugal's Luis Azevedo Coutinho, told a press conference that there was no question of NATO sending troops to out-of-area regions. The European decision means that pledges of manpower, funds or equipment for a U.S. Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) from Europe will have to be arranged bilaterally rather than within the NATO structure. Diplomatic sources said that the Third World aid question, especially the issue of the U.S. RDF, would loom large on the agenda of the NATO defense ministers' meeting.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said in Britain yesterday that the U.S. was trying to increase its ability to defend the Gulf with an RDF, but did not think it could do it alone. British Defense Minister John Nott told reporters that Britain would give full political support to the U.S. but that its military capacity to deploy forces was limited.

NPC DELEGATION VISITS AUSTRIA; MEETS WITH KREISKY

Arrival in Vienna

OW090142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0125 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 8 May (XINHUA)--The Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation headed by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived here this afternoon to begin a one-week visit to Austria. President of the Austrian Nationalrat (National Council) Anton Benya met the delegation at the airport.

This is the first time that a Chinese NPC delegation visits Austria. The delegation will meet with leaders of the Austrian parliament and government.

Dinner for Delegation

OW100810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 10 May (XINHUA)--Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council, yesterday evening gave a dinner in honour of a visiting Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation led by Yang Shangkun, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. At the party, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the friendly contacts and cooperation over the past ten years since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and hoped to further the friendly ties.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on May 8 for a one-week visit to Austria.

I. 12 May 81

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Meeting With Kreisky

OW120232 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Vienna, 12 May (XINHUA)--Visiting delegation of China's National People's Congress (NPC) headed by Vice Chairman of its Standing Committee Yang Shangkun called on Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday afternoon at the federal chancellor's residence.

Mr Kreisky welcomed the delegation to the country, and Yang Shangkun conveyed to him regards from Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Ye Jianying and Premier Zhao Ziyang. The two sides exchanged views on international issues and prospects for development of relations between the two countries.

President of Austrian National Council Anton Benya and Chinese Ambassador Wang Shu were present during the meeting.

BELGIUM AGREES TO NATO DEPLOYMENT OF AWACS

OW071534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Brussels, 7 May (XINHUA)--Belgium has agreed to participate in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) program to deploy AWACS radar planes in Europe, according to a government announcement yesterday.

The NATO decision to deploy 18 AWACS (Advanced Warning and Control System) planes was reached in December 1978 to guard against a Soviet surprise attack. Belgium had agreed to the program in principle, but did not make a final decision owing to political reasons and economic difficulties. NATO's first AWACS plane will be operational in 1982. The United States and West Germany are to pay 41 and 28 percent of the \$1,860 million cost for the planes. Belgium will contribute 2 percent.

Taking part in the program are 12 NATO countries--the United States, West Germany, Canada, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Portugal and Luxembourg. Britain, which has decided to set up its own system will not take part in the program. This program is the biggest in scale in military cooperation among the allies since NATO was established.

The United States has sent two AWACS planes to West Germany since December 1980 to monitor Soviet troop movements near Poland.

DENG YINGCHAO HAS TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG GUEST

OW090836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and honorary president of the All-China Women's Federation, had a cordial talk with Liliane Thorn-Petit, wife of Gaston Thorn, former deputy prime minister of Luxembourg and current president of the European Economic Community Commission.

Deng Yingchao thanked Mrs Thorn for her efforts in promoting friendship between the Chinese and Luxembourg peoples. Mrs Thorn conveyed to Deng Yingchao the greetings from Mr Thorn.

Guo Liwen, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation, was also present.

Mrs Thorn arrived in Beijing on April 29 for her fourth visit to China at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

FRG'S SCHMIDT DESCRIBES IMPORTANCE OF GULF REGION

OW081259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 May (XINHUA)--West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said he stands for an expanded basis of the political and economic cooperation between his country and the Gulf states. He said this when he referred to his recent Gulf tour in a speech at the Federal Assembly today. Schmidt said that the importance of the Gulf region to the political and economic interests of West Germany and the West as a whole has significantly increased. He pointed out that in face of the stepped-up military presence of the Soviet Union in the Gulf region, the Gulf states have become increasingly aware of its threat and are resolved to strengthen their armed forces with the help of their friends. He said that the partnership between his country and Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, which he had visited recently, has entered upon a new stage. The political aspect of the partnership has become clear enough for all to see, he pointed out.

PENG CHONG ATTENDS LUNCHEON FOR FRG'S SCHEEL

OW081624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--The China visit of Mr Walter Scheel, former president of the Federal Republic of Germany, was marked at a luncheon here today hosted by West German Ambassador Guenther Schoedel. Among the guests were Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Scheel left here for home tonight after a tour of Xian, Chongqing, Yichang and Wuhan.

NETHERLANDS DOWNGRADES BEIJING EMBASSY TO BUREAU

NC112057 Paris AFP in English 2047 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Hague, 11 May (AFP)--The Netherlands today downgraded its embassy in Beijing to a "bureau d'affaires" in complying with a Chinese Government demand.

The move follows a long-running dispute between the two countries over the Netherlands' decision to sell two submarines to Taiwan.

The Dutch Government said today that it decided to change the mission's status after China broke off negotiations on the level of diplomatic representation in each other's country and unilaterally downgraded The Hague's embassy on May 5 to the charge d'affaires level. The Netherlands immediately protested against the demotion in rank and said that the mission was still an embassy. But today, the Netherlands agreed to accept China's demand.

DENG YINGCHAO AT RECEPTION FOR BRITISH EXPERT

OW101845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--British expert Rose Smith, who has worked in China for 20 years, received warm congratulations on her 90th birthday at a reception here today from Deng Yingchao, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Kang Keqing, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The reception in the Great Hall of the People was sponsored by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs under the State Council. Upon the arrival of white-haired Rose Smith at the reception hall, Deng Yingchao embraced and kissed her and presented her with a bouquet of flowers from her own garden. Rose Smith is a communist of the old generation. She joined the British Communist Party when it was founded and devoted herself to the British workers' struggle for liberation and the international communist movement. Since her arrival in China in 1962, she has been working as an expert at XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

At the reception, Zeng Tao, director general of XINHUA, read a message of congratulations.

"Comrade Smith traveled to China from afar for the common revolutionary cause despite her advanced age. In the past 20 years she has done a great deal of work for the Chinese people's revolutionary cause and in helping the people of other countries know more about China. We admire very much her vigorous revolutionary spirit," the message said.

In her speech, Rose Smith expressed thanks for the heartfelt congratulations accorded her. She said the 20 years she has spent in China has been the 20 best years of her life and 20 years of education and challenge. "The past 20 years has been a period of mixed experience, happy and sad, during which I discovered that the seizure of power by the workers is only the first step in a 10,000 miles march," she said. "The 20 years' experience has made me greedy to live longer so that I may see China's hopes of modernization come to fruition, for I believe that the fate of the masses throughout the world is bound up with that success," she said.

She said there is still a great deal of ignorance in the world about where China is going, and all who work here as experts in journalism, in educational institutes, or any other field can do a great deal to remove that ignorance.

Rose Smith said, "Mao Zedong made a brilliant contribution to Marxist-Leninist thinking despite some grim tragedies which occurred during the proletarian Cultural Revolution." She said she is happy to have been a witness of China's application of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought to China's conditions, which, she said, has brought about a new turn in the ideology of the proletarian revolution. Rose Smith wished socialist China still greater success.

Among the guests were Rewi Alley, Sol Adler, Pat Adler, Ma Haide (George Hatem), Su Fei, Michael Shapiro, Liu Jinghe, Israel Epstein, Elsie Cholmeley, Ruth Coe and Julian Schuman.

Present also were director Wu Fanwu and adviser Yang Fangzhi of the Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs; Wu Wentao, director of the Foreign Languages Publishing and Distribution Administration, and Liu Jingzhi, deputy director general of XINHUA.

PRC ECONOMISTS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO UK

OW101624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] London, 10 May (XINHUA)--The 75-year-old renowned Chinese economist Xu Dixin said at a farewell banquet here yesterday, "We admire the British economists for their way of research and their integrating abstract theory with practice." The Chinese economists delegation headed by Xu Dixin, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, left here for home today after a three-week visit to Britain. It was the first Chinese economists delegation to visit Britain.

During its stay in Britain, the delegation carried out a series of academic exchanges with British economists in Oxford, Cambridge and London. Economic reports were made by members of the delegation. Member of the delegation, Vice President of Liaoning University Song Zexing who had done a three-year research work in Cambridge University more than thirty years ago spoke of his impression about his revisit. He said that Oxford and Cambridge have maintained the tradition of free discussion which is one of the factors explaining the advancement of economics in Britain. British economists know the importance of theory. Moreover, they attach importance to the application of theory to practice and the study of economic policies. He also noted that mathematics has been extensively used in economics in Britain.

The Chinese economists who arrived here on April 19 were the guests of "the Contemporary China Centre" of Oxford.

BULGARIA DISCIPLINES MINISTERIAL LEADERS

OW091150 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0705 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 May (XINHUA)--The Bulgarian Council of Ministers has decided to punish a number of ministerial leaders for overstocking large quantities of raw and other materials, according to a Sofia press report today.

The report said that the Bulgarian Council of Ministers recently conducted an inspection on the use of raw materials by various national economic departments. A number of the economic organizations and enterprises under the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Transportation and the National Agro-Industrial Union have seriously violated the discipline code of state planning and the state financial system, the results of the inspection indicated. The inspection discovered that these organizations and enterprises had "hidden" large quantities of ferrous and nonferrous metals, petroleum products, vehicle tires, plastics, rubber, lumber and other badly needed materials and thus created difficulties for the state in supplying raw and other materials.

To deal with this situation, the Council of Ministers decided to serve a note of warning to T. Donchev, deputy minister of machine building; V. Velichkov, deputy minister of transportation; and (S. Georgiev), vice chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

The Council of Ministers instructed all ministries and other national departments to examine their subordinate economic organizations and units before the end of July and to punish those who have "hidden" raw and other materials. It also instructed the State Planning Commission to reduce supplies allocated to the economic organizations and enterprises that have overstocked raw and other materials.

GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENTS ACCORD SIGNED WITH CSSR

OW111557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Prague, 11 May (XINHUA)--A goods exchange and payments agreement for 1981 was signed between the governments of China and Czechoslovakia here today. Chen Jie, leader of the Chinese Government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and M. Bursa, his Czechoslovak counterpart, signed the agreement. The Chinese delegation arrived here yesterday.

CZECHOSLOVAKS SCORE ECONOMIC, PRODUCTION ACHIEVEMENTS

OW090433 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1400 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] Prague, 8 May (XINHUA)--The masses of people in Czechoslovakia have scored many achievements in national construction over the 36 years since the end of World War II. Measures have been adopted in recent years to further solve the country's various economic problems.

Comparing 1980 with 1937, the national income of Czechoslovakia has increased 5-fold, industrial production 11-fold, and agricultural production by 50 percent. Czechoslovakia produced approximately 15 million tons of steel and 123 million tons of coal in 1980.

Czechoslovakia faces many problems in developing its national economy, and an irrational economic structure is one of the major problems. As an industrial processing country with insufficient supply of raw materials, for most of the energy, metal and other raw material supplies needed, Czechoslovakia relies on imports from foreign countries. But, due to Soviet needs and the policy on division of work adopted by CEMA, Czechoslovakia has for a long time devoted itself to developing a fuel industry and metallurgical and heavy machine-building industries which consume a large amount of raw materials, thus raising the proportion of heavy industry in Czechoslovakia's total value of industrial-agricultural output to as high as 60 percent. Czechoslovakia has faced more economic difficulties since 1973 when oil and raw material prices were increased by a large margin on the international market.

A series of steps has been taken by Czechoslovakia in recent years to solve its economic problems and reduce the amount of raw materials imported from foreign countries. Industrially, aside from practicing strict economy, lowering the consumption of energy and raw material supplies, and vigorously developing coal resources at home, Czechoslovakia has also built atomic power plants. In the past 5 years, roughly a third of the country's industrial investment was spent on developing a domestic energy supply. Agriculturally, the country has put stress on developing grain production and called for greater efforts to make full use of domestic grassland in raising draft animals and to reduce the amount of grains and other farm products imported from foreign countries so as to gradually become self-sufficient in grain supply and other farm products.

Furthermore, the Czechoslovak Government has adopted effective measures to improve the management system and to strive for better economic returns. Since 1978, various methods to improve the economic management system and expand enterprises' decisionmaking power through better planning have been carried out by the government, on a trial basis, among 10 percent of Czechoslovakia's enterprises in an effort to increase output and at the same time improve quality.

Having taken into consideration that the Sixth 5-Year Plan has not yet been fulfilled, Czechoslovakia has now readjusted the various quotas of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, further slowed down its economic growth, reduced as well as exercised strict control over the scope of capital construction, and adopted such economic methods as price control, retention of a share of profits earned by enterprises and a bonus system in order to gain bigger economic returns and further develop the national economy.

GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GDR

OW071612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 7 May (XINHUA)--An agreement on goods exchange and payments for 1981 was signed here today between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the German Democratic Republic. Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Chen Jie and his counterpart Mr Eugen Kattner signed on behalf of their respective governments.

Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang attended the signing ceremony and met with the delegation from the GDR before the signing.

Mr Helmut Liebermann, the GDR ambassador to China, was present on both occasions.

SONG RENQIONG ATTENDS ROMANIAN EXHIBITION OPENING

OW081256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--An exhibition on the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party opened in the Museum of the Chinese Revolution here today.

200 photographs along side with Nicolae Ceausescu's works and selected works are in the show. The photos depict the history of the Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party since its founding. The exhibition shows the Romanian people's struggle in their social and national revolution against imperialism and fascism.

The show also depicts the Romanian people's achievements in industry, agriculture, education, science as well as her development of friendly relations with various countries under the leadership of the Central Committee led by Nicolae Ceausescu after the Ninth Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

Present at the opening ceremony were Song Renqiong, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, leading members of the Propaganda Department, Organization Department, the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

Also present were Romanian Ambassador to China Florea Dumitrescu, embassy officials, Romanian experts in Beijing, the visiting Romanian Communist Party workers' delegation led by Pavel Aron.

Yang Zhenya, director of the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, made the opening speech. Ren Zhibin, director of the State Museums and Archaeological Data Bureau, and Dumitrescu delivered speeches. They said that this exhibition would be helpful in the promotion and strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples of China and Romania.

The exhibition is sponsored by the Museum of the Chinese Revolution, the Romanian Embassy in China and the Museum of the History of the Communist Party, Revolutionary and Democratic Movement of Romania. The exhibit will be moved to Nanjing and Nanchang after a month show in Beijing.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT BUCHAREST RALLY NOTED

OW101514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Bucharest, 9 May (XINHUA)--A rally was held here yesterday afternoon to celebrate 60th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian Communist Party. Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party and president of Romania, made an important speech at the rally.

Ceausescu reviewed the glorious course of fighting of the Romanian working class and the Romanian Communist Party in the past 60 years, especially the achievements in the period of socialist construction after liberation. He said the total output value of industry in 1980 was 33 times, agriculture 3.5 times and national income 13 times that of 1950. During the 30 years, the living standard of the people has gone up considerably and a real revolution has taken place in the fields of education, science and culture.

On the party's role at the present stage, Ceausescu said as society changes, the party has also undergone changes, reinvigoration and reforms. Only when the party leadership acts in conformity with the aspirations of the working class and the whole nation, can the people's trust in the party be maintained and strengthened.

Party members should always stand in the fore in fulfilling state development plans and promoting people's welfare, he stressed. They do not, and cannot, have preferential treatment and privileges. When the party develops inner-party democracy and holds extensive discussions with the working class and all the labouring people, it has to act in the spirit of exposing shortcomings, errors and contradictions and making criticism and self-criticism.

Ceausescu pointed out that every new stage requires new forms and new working methods and a daring and realistic probe into the problems. The founders of scientific socialism were revolutionary thinkers, not prophets who predict the future and lay down eternally unchangeable and applicable precepts.

Referring to the superiority of the socialist system, he pointed out that at present, socialism has become a mighty force in the world. Despite some shortcomings and difficulties in this or that country, socialism is still the only social system which guarantees humanity against exploitation and oppression, he added. The ways for a new country to embark on the path of socialism are many and varied. This is normal and reflects forcefully the superiority of socialism, he said.

Turning to the present international situation, he said that attempts to carve up the world into spheres of influence have become more and more rampant, and domination of and interference in other country's internal affairs are occurring constantly. The two antagonistic trends in the present-day world are: the policy of resorting to armed force, interfering in other country's internal affairs and waging war; and the policy of detente, independence and peace. No middle road exists between the two trends. Thus, all progressive forces and all the people the world over should firmly check the policy of tension, armed force and war.

The Romanian Communist Party was established on May 8, 1921. Attending yesterday's rally were thousands of people including party and government leaders, revolutionary veterans and representatives of the masses.

YUGOSLAVIA'S GRICKOV RECEIVES HONGQI DELEGATION

OW081704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 May (XINHUA)--Aleksandar Glickov, member of the Presidency of the Yugoslav League of Communists Central Committee, received here this morning all the members of the visiting Chinese delegation of the RED FLAG journal led by its editor-in-chief Xiong Fu. Glickov had a sincere and friendly conversation with Xiong Fu on the current international communist movement and other issues.

The RED FLAG journal delegation arrived here on May 6 for a visit at the invitation of the Yugoslav weekly KOMMUNIST. During its stay here, the delegation will hold talks with departments concerned before proceeding to visit Croatia, Slovenia and other places.

XINHUA REPORTS U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY'S MIDEAST TALKS

Talks in Beirut

OW081620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beirut, 8 May (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib had a 90-minute talk here today with Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus on ways to defuse a Syrian-Israeli confrontation over Syria's deployment of surface-to-air missiles in Lebanon. And he told reporters after the talk that the situation was "dangerous."

He was later conferring with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and parliamentary president Kamal al-As'ad. He will also meet leaders of both rightist and leftist factions in Lebanon. Then he will visit Damascus and Tel Aviv.

As Habib met with the Lebanese president at the suburban Ba'abda presidential palace, sporadic artillery and machine-gun fire flared about three miles westward across the green line that divides Beirut into Moslem and Christian quarters.

Both Israel and Syria have not budged from their stand over the missile confrontation. Israel, describing the missiles as a provocation, has demanded their removal and hinted at sending in fighters to destroy them unless diplomatic efforts get them withdrawn quickly. Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in an interview yesterday, "If this conflict is not resolved through the diplomatic efforts of the U.S. and many other countries, we will not be able to tolerate the stationing of these missiles on Lebanese territory and we will do what we have to do."

Lebanese national radio reported today that Israel has delivered new tanks and armoured vehicles to the Christian militia. Meanwhile, Syria has reinforced its 30,000 troops in Lebanon, which are in a state of full preparedness. The troops held a military exercise on May 6. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad asserted in an overnight telephone conversation with Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi that the Syrian Armed Forces were "poised to answer adequately any Israeli aggressive action." Al-Qadhafi reiterated on the phone his pledge to put Libya's entire armed forces at Syria's disposal in case of a showdown with Israel.

South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also reiterated last night his country's support for "all the steps undertaken by Syria in face of the Zionist military aggression," the Syrian news agency reported.

Arrival in Damascus

OW100838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 9 May (XINHUA)--U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib arrived here from Beirut today in an effort to defuse the explosion situation in Lebanon. He began talks with Syrian officials today as the government and press here continued to criticize strongly American efforts to ease the "missile crisis" between Syria and Israel.

In a strongly-worded commentary broadcast shortly after Habib's arrival, the state-run Radio Damascus said that Syria would not be cowed by threats and would not bargain or retreat.

Yesterday, as Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister G. Korniyenko left Damascus after winding up a visit to Syria, a Syrian Defence Ministry spokesman said: "Syrian forces would be equipped, where they are deployed, with every means of defence."

During his stay in Beirut, Habib had talks with Lebanese Government and factional leaders. The Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan told reporters after meeting Habib that the U.S. envoy "did not carry special proposals but tried through some questions to dwell on some ideas which he apparently has in mind." Habib is leaving here for Israel on May 11 to continue negotiations.

Meeting With Begin

OW120830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 11 May (XINHUA)--U.S. special envoy Philip Habib had a talk with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Jerusalem today on the Israeli-Syrian missile confrontation in Lebanon, according to a report from Jerusalem. No details were disclosed about a 90-minute discussion between the two. But Israeli officials said that Washington supported Israel's view that the previous status quo in Lebanon must be restored. Habib arrived in Jerusalem earlier today from Beirut and Damascus.

Shortly before his meeting with Habib, Begin disclosed in the Knesset (parliament) that on April 30 he had ordered the air force to destroy the three SAM-6 missile batteries Syria had installed in Lebanon. "But half an hour before the attack I was told the weather was too bad," he said. The following day, he added, a letter arrived from U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig asking Israel to put off any military action until diplomatic efforts had been made. Israel agreed.

Both American and Israeli officials refused to say whether prospects for a peaceful solution had improved as a result of Habib's talks.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO SYRIA

OW091841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Damascus, 8 May (XINHUA)--Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Georgiy Korniyenko left here for home today at the end of a three-day official visit to Syria. Korniyenko, who came here amidst Syrian-Israeli missile confrontation, held talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on recent developments in this region and ways of strengthening bilateral relations. He also met Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and Khalid al-Fahum, president of the Palestinian National Council.

Before his departure for home, Korniyenko told the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY that he considered useful the exchange of opinions here, which touched upon a number of issues of mutual interest. The consultations were held within the framework of the common principled line of the two sides to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, he added. President al-Asad expressed his satisfaction over the results achieved during Korniyenko's visit, Television Damascus reported.

The Syrian Defence Ministry, in an announcement made right after Korniyenko's departure, said "air defences, including missiles, are part of Syria's armed forces. They exist now and so they will in future, anywhere Syrian troops are, to be ready for use whenever the need arises."

Radio Damascus reported that President al-Asad yesterday afternoon presided over a meeting of the central leadership of the National Progressive Front, at which the problem of Israeli threat against Syria was discussed. The central leadership of the front decided at the meeting to set up a commission to study ways and means of confronting the Israeli threat.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON LEBANON SITUATION

HK100717 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 81 p 7

["News Review" column by An Guozhang [1344 0948 4545]: "The Eye-Catching Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] Although the roar of guns has become gradually quieter in Lebanon in recent days, the war clouds have by no means dispersed there. Confrontation between Syria and Israel and a diplomatic row centered on the "missile crisis" are unfolding.

The "missile crisis" began on 29 April. According to reports, on 28 April two Syrian helicopters were shot down by Israeli fighters over the town of Zahlaha. Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Zipori said: "Syrian air activity in Lebanese skies will not be tolerated." To retaliate against Israel, on 29 April the Syrians moved Soviet SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles into the Al-Biqa' Valley, and then transferred SAM-2 surface-to-air missiles there. The Israeli authorities held that the deployment of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon posed a threat to Israel's national security, and gave the Syrians a time limit to remove them. Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam hit back, saying: Israel's view is "absurd." "The Syrian peacekeeping force is the sole law-enforcement unit in Lebanon and its right to use all kinds of weapons in self-defense is irreproachable and indisputable." Syria demanded that the United States put pressure on Israel to stop interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs. After a discussion with opposition party leader Peres on the Lebanon situation, Begin warned that Israel would attack the Syrian missile sites. This caused Syrian confrontation on the missile issue.

To find a way to solve the problem, the U.S. President despatched his special envoy Philip Habib who left Washington for Syria, Lebanon and Israel on 6 May, while Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko arrived in Damascus on 6 May. The Western press commented that due to the relationship between the Soviet Union and Syria, the Soviets had through the present crisis gained the "entry rights" for intervening afresh in Middle East problems.

Actually this "missile crisis" was a continuation of the clashes that broke out in early April between the Lebanese Army and the Phalangist militia on the one side and Syrian and Palestinian forces on the other. According to reports, a fierce battle broke out at that time for control of the strategically important town of Zahlah, 53 kilometers east of Beirut. After the clashes broke out, the legal government of Lebanon held extensive contacts with all parties involved in the fighting and issued scores of cease-fire appeals. Although cease-fire agreements were arranged again and again, they were frequently broken because the root of the conflict had not been fundamentally eliminated. Israel seized the chance of the confusion in Lebanon to launch fresh incursions into and air raids on southern Lebanon and coastal towns, and also proclaimed that it could not "look on with folded arms" at developments in northern Lebanon. Thus the situation became even more serious.

Countries all over the world have expressed very great concern over developments in Lebanon. The Kuwaiti Government has declared that it is willing to host a round-table conference of all parties involved in Lebanon to negotiate an end to the crisis, and has proposed that all Arab problems must be solved by Arabs. The French Government has proposed the organization of a European-Arab force to replace the Syrian peacekeeping force. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said on 11 April that if those concerned were unable to control the situation, it would be necessary to despatch a UN force.

The Lebanese Government has rejected plans to internationalize the crisis in the country and opposed the idea of replacing the Syrian peacekeeping force with a UN force. It has advocated stepping up contacts and talks with various parties, especially the Syrians, to seek a solution to the problem.

There is great accumulated rancor and conflict between the religious factions and the ruling party in Lebanon. The situation is made all the more complex by foreign intervention, especially by Israel, and this missile crisis has caused even greater worries. How to resolve the Lebanese crisis is a question that arouses great concern, and one that is very hard to predict.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF IRAQI DELEGATION

6 May Dinner Toasts

JN081122 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 May 81

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister, and his delegation attended a banquet hosted in their honor this evening by Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the PRC State Council. In a speech on the occasion, Ramadan conveyed president Saddam Husayn's greetings and best wishes to Ye Jianying, chairman of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee, and the friendly Chinese people for further progress and prosperity.

The RCC member and first deputy prime minister said: The friendly and amicable bonds that have linked our two peoples and countries for ages should be further strengthened in the interest of the two friendly peoples and countries and humanity. While sensing a common wish to further promote these relations as much as possible, I assert that this visit will effectively contribute to reaching this objective. Iraq attaches special importance to developing relations with your friendly country in all fields. It believes that although these relations have taken big strides on the road to development, they should not stop at that. Efforts should be concerted for further cooperation.

Ramadan added: Iraq views with admiration China's domestic and foreign accomplishments. It hails the PRC's position of independence, which is the same policy adopted by Iraq out of its belief that independence and commitment to the principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of others and respect for sovereignty are effective means to safeguard world peace and security. On this basis, Iraq deeply believes in the policy of nonalignment and encourages relations among nonaligned countries to higher levels of economic and technical cooperation so that the principles of independence, sovereignty and deliverance from political and economic hegemony can prevail among the world's countries.

He asserted that Iraq is seriously and arduously seeking to establish relations of good-neighborliness with its neighbors. It seeks to uphold security and stability in these countries and shuns any form of intervention in the affairs of others. These principles were embodied in the national declaration that president Saddam Husayn made to the Arab countries, neighboring countries and the entire world on 8 February 1980.

These principles apply to Iraq's relations with neighboring Iran. Iraq exerted repeated efforts using all means so that the two countries would avoid the current state of relations between them. However, the new Iranian regime ignored all these efforts. It continued to intervene in Iraq's domestic affairs by sending agents to kill innocent people and commit acts of sabotage, culminating in its acts of aggression against Iraqi border posts and residential quarters and its attacks on towns on 4 September 1980. It closed its border and airspace, shelled economic installations and closed waterways to pave the way for an all-out military aggression against Iraq. This prompted Iraq to defend itself and expel the aggressors in order to protect the lives of its citizens and to safeguard its sovereignty and independence. Despite all this and while combating aggression, Iraq proclaimed its readiness to solve the issue peacefully and respect an immediate cease-fire. This was proclaimed by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn on 28 February 1980 [date as heard]. Iraq informed the UN secretary general of this.

Taha Yasin Ramadan added: However, the Iranian regime rejected all this and continued its aggression. Furthermore, Iraq announced a unilateral cease-fire and fixed a date for it and adhered to this date. However, the other side did not pay heed.

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Your Excellency is aware of Iraq's total readiness to stop the fighting and solve the conflict peacefully. It supported the good offices of the Islamic Conference Organization, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations. As for the other side, it persisted in its aggression and ignored the good offices and efforts of all sides.

Therefore Iraq will continue its struggle to protect its citizens, soil and interests and will defend its sovereignty and independence. Simultaneously, it will continue its efforts to implement its development programs with redoubled energy so as to achieve the objectives of development on schedule. Iraq calls on all friendly world states, including friendly China, to contribute more effectively to our development effort, which will have a good return for our people now and in the future.

The RCC member and first deputy prime minister added: Our Arab region is experiencing a fierce conflict due to the repeated Zionist acts of aggression against our Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, instigated by imperialism to serve its interests and greedy designs, thus jeopardizing the region's peace and security and greatly threatening world peace and security, which necessitates a firm stand by the world countries to oppose aggression and deter and stop the aggressor. Our Palestinian Arab people, who have suffered disasters and injustice when they were uprooted from their land and robbed of their basic rights, have resolved to struggle until their national soil is completely liberated. In this struggle they are supported by our Arab people and all the peace-loving people in the world. The Zionist aggression will not divert them from this path; nor will they be diverted by world imperialist plots to divide the Palestinian cause by raising proposals to solve the Palestinian issue through divisive projects.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said: On this occasion, I would like to praise highly the PRC's noble and honorable stand on the side of Arab rights, and in support of the Palestinian people and the rest of the Arab countries in their struggle against Zionism and the attempts of colonialist hegemony. The PRC did not deviate from this course despite Zionist and imperialist attempts to divert it. This PRC stand undoubtedly contributes to strengthening the cause of right and justice in the world and affirms peace and security. In conclusion I ask all friends here to stand with me to toast the promotion of friendly relations between Iraq and the PRC; the further expansion of cooperation between the two countries and peoples; the health of Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC; the health of Ji Pengfei, vice premier of the PRC State Council; and the health of all our friends present here today.

In a similar speech, Ji Pengfei expressed China's pride over its friendship with Iraq. He noted the ancient civilizations of Iraq and China and affirmed his country's readiness to back the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to regain their usurped land. He expressed the Chinese people's and government's condemnation of the Zionist expansionist acts of aggression against south Lebanon. He noted his country's firm support for the Third World states in promoting their solidarity to resist aggression.

Activities in Beijing; Departure

JN081313 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1238 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (INA)--Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee, met here today with Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister. Deng confirmed his country's wish to further develop its relations with Iraq at the party and government levels in the interests of the two friendly peoples.

Ramadan clarified Iraq's unwavering and principled stand on the restoration of its legitimate rights over its land and waters and on its readiness to accept international mediation to solve the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The meeting was attended by the Iraqi ambassador to the PRC and the vice premier [not identified] of the PRC State Council.

Ramadan arrived here on Wednesday on an official visit of several days.

Official Iraqi-PRC talks headed by Taha Yasin Ramadan and Vice Premier Ji Pengfei ended here today. The talks focused on the development of bilateral relations; the consolidation of cooperation in the economic and trade fields, particularly in housing and construction; Chinese contribution to the Iraqi development plan; the expansion of technical and scientific cooperation; and the exchange of expertise in this sphere. On the Iraqi side, the talks were attended by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Muhammad Fadil, public works and housing minister; Mundhir 'Uraym, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Beijing. They were attended on the Chinese side by Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; Li Ke, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries; the vice minister of foreign trade; and a number of specialists from both sides.

Iraq and the PRC today signed two bilateral agreements on trade and technical and economic cooperation. The first agreement was signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, while the second was signed by Public Works and Housing Minister Muhammad Fadil. Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang signed the two agreements for the PRC. The first trade agreement stipulated the regulation of trade relations between the two countries on new and developing bases and principles commensurate with aspirations for expanding the volume of trade between the two countries. The economic and technical cooperation agreement provided for the development of economic and technical cooperation, the regulation of the exchange of expertise in the various fields of training and the opening of new spheres for the contribution of competent Chinese establishments to the implementation of development projects in Iraq, including the use of Chinese manpower in this field.

The signing ceremony was attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and the members of the Iraqi delegation as well as the vice premier of the PRC State Council and several officials.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and his delegation left Beijing today following an official 3-day visit. They were seen off by Vice Premier Ji Pengfei, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Vice Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Li Ke, several other officials, and the Iraqi ambassador in Beijing.

Further Details

OW081254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Two agreements on trade, economic and technical cooperation between the government of the People's Republic of China and the Iraqi Government were signed at the Great Hall of the People here today. The trade agreement was signed by Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and Iraqi Minister of Trade Hasan 'Ali on behalf of their respective governments.

Li Qiang and Iraqi Minister of Housing and Construction Muhammad Fadil Husayn signed the economic and technical cooperation agreement on behalf of their respective governments. Present at the signing ceremony were Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan. Also present were Gong Dafei, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs; Zheng Tuobin, vice minister of foreign trade; and Li Ke, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

Mr Ramadan and his party left here for Bangladesh by plane this afternoon. They were seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.

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INDIRA GANDHI VISITS KUWAIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

OW111657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Kuwait, 11 May (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi left here today for Abu Dhabi on a 3-day official visit to the United Arab Emirates.

A joint communique issued here today at the end of her visit to Kuwait said India and Kuwait "expressed conviction that no durable and just peace could be realised without immediate and complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 including Jerusalem and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to return to their homeland and the establishment of an independent state."

"The two sides renewed their full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the legal and sole representative of the Palestinian people, and for its participation, equally and as a full-fledged party, in efforts aimed at bringing about a just and durable peace in the region," it said. The communique said: "The two sides expressed utmost concern over the situation in Afghanistan and called for a comprehensive, peaceful and just settlement to this problem on the basis of foreign troops' withdrawal."

On the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the two sides "expressed the hope that the two countries would settle their differences through peaceful means." It said: "The two sides expressed the conviction that preserving and maintaining peace and security in the gulf region is the responsibility of its countries without any foreign intervention."

On the situation in Lebanon, the communique said the two sides called for "a swift and peaceful solution on the basis of safeguarding and respecting Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, unity and regional security." They strongly condemned Israeli aggressions on Lebanon and Israel's unlawful interventions in Lebanon's internal affairs.

SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER ON SOLUTION TO AFGHAN ISSUE

OW111703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Kuwait, 11 May (XINHUA)--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud ibn Faysal today called for an immediate Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and an urgent settlement of the Afghan question "as a step towards preserving peace and stability in the region," according to a news report from Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates.

In a statement published by AL-BAYAN, newspaper of the UAE, the minister also urged pro-Israeli countries "to work for realising Arab demands" if they were keen "on bringing about durable and just peace to the Middle East and on preserving their interests and relations in the Arab world."

He stated that Saudi Arabia would not accept anything less than the liberation of Jerusalem and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including that to an independent state.

The Saudi newspaper UKAZ said in an editorial today that Kabul regime has become a tool in the hands of the Soviet Union "to convert the Muslim people of Afghanistan from their creed."

The newspaper asked the world not to forget the Afghanistan problem and the Soviet "occupation" which it described as "the biggest crime after the usurpation of Palestine by the Zionists."

LIBERIA ASKS USSR TO REDUCE EMBASSY STAFF

OW120152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0140 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Monrovia, 11 May (XINHUA)--The Liberian Government this evening asked the Soviet Embassy here to reduce its staff from the present fifteen to six and ordered the immediate closure of the Libyan People's Bureau here, according to the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY (LINA). The decisions were made at a seven-hour joint meeting of the ruling People's Redemption Council and the cabinet today, which was presided over by head of state Samuel K. Doe. Doe gave no reasons when announcing the decisions at the end of the meeting.

In less than two months, the Liberian Government was forced to take action for the second time to guard against the Soviet Embassy's illegal activities. On March 16, the Liberian Government declared Second Secretary Ivan Ivanovich Muzykin of the Soviet Embassy as persona non grata "for engaging in acts incompatible with his diplomatic status". He was ordered to leave Liberia within 48 hours. At the end of March another Soviet diplomat, First Secretary Valentin Petrov, left here quietly. He was in fact also expelled.

There are records of several Soviet diplomats and a TASS correspondent expelled from this country and the Soviet Embassy staff reduced from 11 to 7 under the former Tolbert regime. But since the April 12 coup last year which toppled the Tolbert government, the Soviet Embassy has doubled the number of its staff. Now, with the announcement of the Liberian Government, the Soviet Embassy here is the only foreign mission on which a staff quota has been imposed.

MOROCCAN DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR HOME

OW090912 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The delegation of the Chamber of Representatives of Morocco headed by Mr Ma'alaynin Mohamed Taquiallah, third vice president of the chamber, successfully concluded its friendly visit to China and left Beijing for home by plane on the evening of 8 May.

Present at the airport to see the delegation off were Wu Xinyu, member and deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, and others.

TUNISIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE RETURNS FROM PRC VISIT

OW111232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Tunis, 10 May (XINHUA)--Madame Wassila Bourguiba, wife of the Tunisian president, in an airport statement today on her return here from China expressed confidence that the Chinese people will win in their struggle for development.

She said that "the Chinese Government and people have profound friendship and great respect for Tunisia and her president." She said what a people who are united, disciplined, inspired by high moral values and determined to make progress, safeguard peace and open to other countries can achieve has left a deep impression on her. She was deeply impressed by the Chinese women's outstanding role in social, economic, political and other fields, she added.

MUGABE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRC VISIT 11 MAY

OW111653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Salisbury, 11 May (XINHUA)--The Zimbabwe Government delegation led by Prime Minister Mugabe left here for China this afternoon for a five-day official visit.

In the delegation are Madame Mugabe, the prime minister's wife, seven government ministers, including those of foreign affairs, finance, education and culture, health, and some other officials. They were seen off at the airport by Vice Prime Minister Muzenda, ministers of the cabinet and other high-ranking officials. Diplomatic envoys including Chinese Charge D'Affaires ad interim Shi Chunlai were also present.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY DOCTORATE FOR SOONG CHING LING

OW081324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1306 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, received here this afternoon the title and degree of honorary doctor of laws from the University of Victoria, Canada.

The ceremony took place at the Great Hall of the People. As Dr Howard Petch, president of Victoria University, presented the diploma to Soong Ching Ling, the well over 200 Chinese and foreign guests attending the ceremony hailed her with a long and enthusiastic applause. Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, presented Soong Ching Ling with a bouquet of flowers in congratulation. The solemn ceremony, officiated by Dr Petch, began with the band playing the national anthem of the People's Republic of China and "O Canada."

With the mace in front of his seat, President Petch said: "This is the first time the University Victoria has awarded an honorary degree other than on its own campus. We regard the circumstances as special and unique." He praised Madam Soong Ching Ling as "one of the foremost public servants and social leaders of the twentieth century." He said: "Her unswerving devotion to the well-being of the Chinese people has won for her a special place in the hearts of admirers around the world. "We are here to honour her as an individual and by honoring her to express our friendship and respect for her nation and her society."

Madam Soong Ching Ling, in her academic regalia, made an almost 20-minute-long speech in English at the ceremony. "I am honored to accept the doctorate from the University of Victoria," she said. "I accept it not for myself but as a token of your respect and friendship for the Chinese people and what they have achieved through protracted revolutionary struggles and in the building of our People's Republic. Equally, I accept it as a token of the old, and firm friendship that binds the people of China and Canada," Soong Ching Ling stated. All present burst into thunderous applause at the end of Soong Ching Ling's speech.

Taking the floor again after Soong Ching Ling, Dr Petch said: "It is the hope of the University of Victoria that the academic honour we have today awarded to Madam Soong Ching Ling and the attendant personal contacts between us will be a further step in building your scholars and scientists and ours, to the mutual benefit of both our peoples."

Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese Amity Association, spoke of Soong Ching Ling's life and work in his speech. He said: "Mme Soong Ching Ling is an outstanding Chinese stateswoman, social work activist and woman leader. Her life has been closely bound up with modern Chinese history. With her wisdom, courage and influence, she played a unique role during the major historical periods. "Mme Soong Ching Ling has made outstanding contributions to the independence and liberation of the Chinese people and all the oppressed people, to the promotion of friendship between the people of different countries and to the safeguarding of world peace. She has thus won the respect and love of the Chinese people and all the justice and peace-loving peoples."

The decision of the University of Victoria to confer upon Soong Ching Ling an honorary doctorate of laws, Wang Bingnan said, "not only constitutes a high appraisal made by the University of Victoria of Mme Soong Ching Ling's personal life-time contributions, but also represents the friendship and respect of the Canadian people for China and the Chinese people."

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Michel Gauvin, the Canadian ambassador to China, also spoke at the ceremony. Among others present were leading members of the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing University, and the institute of law, as well as Soong Ching Ling's Chinese and foreign friends.

Soong Ching Ling's Speech

OW081314 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--Soong Ching Ling, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and honorary president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, made a speech today at the ceremony at which the University of Victoria, Canada, conferred upon her the title and degree of honorary doctor of laws. The speech follows in full:

Respected Mr. Howard Petch, president of the University of Victoria; Your Excellency Mr. Michel Gauvin, ambassador of Canada to China; friends and comrades:

I am honored to accept the doctorate from the University of Victoria. I accept it not for myself but as a token of your respect and friendship for the Chinese people and what they have achieved through protracted revolutionary struggles and in the building of our People's Republic. Equally, I accept it as a token of the old, and firm friendship that binds the people of China and Canada.

Our countries face each other across the Pacific. Long ago many Chinese began to go to Canada to work. They contributed in many ways to the building up of Canada. They won the respect of their fellow-citizens of other origins--they have been good Canadians. At the same time they have not forgotten their ancestral homeland, whose progress they have never failed to assist. In Sun Yat-sen's day they were staunch supporters of his cause--he himself spent much time among them. They aided that cause not only financially but by joining its ranks, many returning to China to help achieve its aims. Later, in the struggles to repel Japanese militarist invasion and still later to found and build the People's Republic of China, they continued their staunch support.

And it is not only they, among the Canadians, who have stood by us. Both in the anti-monarchic revolution led by Sun Yat-sen and in the new democratic and socialist revolutions led by the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese people have been helped by justice-loving Canadians of European ancestry. Their most outstanding representative and noblest symbol was Dr Norman Bethune, who gave his life in 1939 while serving the wounded on China's most arduous front, the guerrilla front of the liberated areas. Lauded by the late Chairman Mao Zedong's famous essay, "In Memory of Norman Bethune," his name is known among the entire Chinese people who regard him as the brightest example of international sharing of weal and woe in the cause of progress and justice. When men, women and even children in even the most remote parts of our vast country hear the word Canada, they think of Bethune, and when they hear the name Bethune they think of Canada, his homeland. Bethune's bones rest on Chinese soil, his memory is enshrined in Chinese hearts, he will bind China and Canada together for centuries and for millenia. In a larger sense, it fell to a Canadian, in China, to become an international exemplar of the necessary solidarity of people from all countries in battle against all would-be enslavers, and this is an honor to both our lands.

I. 12 May 81

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

More generally, numerous Canadians, government people, educators and others have been friendly to China's struggles for equality and independence. It was so, notably, in World War II, when our two countries were allies against the fascist Axis. It is so today. I would like, among long-term friends, particularly to mention Dr Chester Ronning and Dr James Endicott, and there are many more. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China and especially since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada the bridge of Chinese-Canadian friendship has become more stable, broader and stronger, including good state relation, mutually advantageous trade, and academic and other amicable exchanges.

In the present, as in the past, we have a common interest not only in continued friendship but, tangibly and sharply, in common effort for the preservation of world peace. Experience has taught both Chinese and Canadians that to guard peace, there must be a clear stand against all aggression by one state against another, all attempts by superpower expansionists to impose their will on the peoples and nations of the world.

As in the 1930's, the choice between two alternatives stands stark and clear. One is the course that, history has painfully taught us, leads to world war--the course of illusion, weakness, disharmony and appeasement that can only embolden and accelerate the aggressor's clearly unfolding drive for global hegemony. The other is the course of realism, of firmly-knit and determined resistance to halt that drive. The international situation is getting increasingly tense and turbulent and world peace is under serious menace. The root cause lies in expansion and aggression by hegemonism. We must face it firmly and adopt effective measures to cope with the present critical international situation.

Sun Yat-sen, in his last will, called upon us, in our country, to ensure the "elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations." And he wrote that "to ensure this goal we must bring about an awakening of our own people and ally ourselves with those peoples of the world that regard us as equals." Today China's international position is better than ever before, her people are awakened as never before, and on this basis she is confident that she can achieve the tasks of further progress epitomized in the current goal of socialist modernization. In this task, too, we must work with all those in the world who regard us as equal--among whom are the people and nation of Canada.

Let us salute, foster and develop the deep-rooted friendship between China and Canada, in the spirit of which I am happy to accept your award.

OFFICIAL DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF DISSIDENT'S ARREST

OW110951 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpt] Beijing, 11 May (AFP)--Chinese authorities here refused today to confirm or deny reports from Hong Kong that pioneering democracy activist Wang Xizhe is now under arrest in Guangzhou for the third time. The Hong Kong reports said that Wang, a 31-year-old worker had been held since April 20 in his workplace in the southern Chinese metropolis. "We know nothing about it," a government spokesman said when asked what had happened to Wang.

Wang is one of the three members of the "Li Yizhe" group that was active during the last few years of the Cultural Revolution.

LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ZHU YUNSHAN

Meeting in Great Hall

OW111551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting was held this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People for Zhu Yunshan, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang who died April 30 in Beijing at the age of 94. Zhu Yunshan, friend of the Communist Party of China and revolutionary fighter and political activist, died of lung cancer in Beijing hospital.

The meeting was presided over by Peng Zhen, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. A portrait of Zhu Yunshan and a casket containing his ashes were displayed. Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, delivered a speech. He said Zhu Yunshan was a patriotic and revolutionary veteran who had consistently pursued progress. In his early days, as a follower of Dr Sun Yat-sen, he struggled to overthrow the Qing Dynasty and found the People's Republic of China. During the new democratic revolution, he cooperated with the Communist Party and made important contributions.

Zhu Yunshan, from Luan County of Anhui Province, born in 1887, joined the "Guang Fu Hui" (the Restoration League) in his early years to oppose the Qing Dynasty. Later, he joined the "Tong Meng Hui" (the Chinese Revolutionary League) led by Dr Sun Yat-sen and took part in the 1911 revolution which overthrew that dynasty. "He consistently supported Dr Sun Yat-sen's three great policies--alliance with Soviet Russia, cooperation with the Communist Party, and assistance to the peasants and workers," Ulanhu said.

During the period of the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP, he attended the second congress of the Kuomintang as a leftist. When Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the revolution, Zhu Yunshan published a telegram opposing Chiang and, as a result, was expelled from the party and listed as "wanted." He then took part in the Nanchang uprising on August 1, 1927.

During the period of the second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP, he supported the new Fourth Army of the CCP and shielded party members and other progressives from persecution. Towards the end of the resistance war against Japan and during the liberation war, he accepted the CCP suggestion to unite with the democrats of the Kuomintang and took an active part in democratic activities, Ulanhu said.

In 1947, he joined Li Jishen, He Xiangning and Cai Tingkai in organizing the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

"In September 1949, Zhu Yunshan attended the first plenary meeting of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and was elected a member of its National Committee. After the founding of the People's Republic he was a deputy to all the National People's Congresses and a Standing Committee member of the Fourth and Fifth NPC. He served as a member of the people's procuratorial committee of the government administration council and was Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Second to Fifth CPPCC and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Fifth CPPCC. He was also a Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and head of its organizational department," Ulanhu said.

After liberation Zhu Yunshan heartily supported the leadership of the CCP and made new contributions to China's revolution and construction, Ulanhu said. "After the fall of the gang of four, he supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the third plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. He was confident of China's modernization and was inspired by the improving situation of the country. He cherished memories of his friends and colleagues in Taiwan and hoped for a third cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP," he said.

Attending the meeting were party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Wei Guoqing, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Song Renqiong, Xi Zhongxun, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Banqen Erdini Qoigyigyancaan and Yang Jingren.

Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Soong Ching Ling, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and Zhao Ziyang sent wreaths. Zhu Yunshan's ashes were taken to the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries after the meeting.

Further on Mourners, Wreaths

OW111648 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1307 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--A memorial meeting was held this afternoon in the West Hall of the Great Hall of the People for Zhu Yunshan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and a close friend of the Chinese Communist Party. More than 800 people, including party and state leaders and personages from various circles in the capital, mourned with deep grief the staunch revolutionary fighter, political activist and patriotic revolutionary veteran who consistently pursued progress. Wreaths were sent from the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council and the CPPCC National Committee. Comrades Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and Hu Yaobang attended the memorial meeting and sent wreaths.

Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Soong Ching Ling, Zhao Ziyang, Tan Zhenlin, Li Jingquan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Hu Yuewen, Shi Liang, Su Yu, Yang Shangkun, Huang Huoqing, Liu Lantao, Lu Dingyi, Li Weiha, Ji Fang, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Xiao Ke, Sha Qianli, Zhou Peiyuan, Zhang Jingfu, Chen Cisheng, Liu Fei, Zhu Xuefan, Pei Changhui and Jia Yibin sent wreaths.

Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Seypidin, Song Renqiong, Xi Zhongxun, Liao Chengzhi, Xu Deheng, Xiao Jingguang, Banqen Erdini Qoigyigyancaan, Yang Jingren, Jiang Hua, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Qian Changzhao, Ping Jiesan, Qu Wu, Li Shizhang, Zheng Dongguo, Gan Cisen, Wu Maosun, Dong Qiwu, Huang Dingchen and Cai Xiao attended the memorial meeting.

Comrade Peng Zhen presided over the meeting. Comrade Ulanhu delivered the memorial speech.

Units that sent wreaths also include: The Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, the General Office of the CCP Central Committee, the CCP Central Committee United Front Work Department, the NPC Standing Committee General Office, the State Council General Office, the CPPCC National Committee General Office, various democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Beijing Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, leading organs of Anhui Province, leading organs of Luan County, the central organs of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and organizations and responsible persons of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Comrade Zhu Yunshan's ashes were taken to the Babaoshan cemetery for revolutionaries after the meeting.

Ulanhu Eulogy

OW111940 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1214 GMT 11 May 81

["Text" of speech by Ulanhu at the 11 May memorial meeting for Zhu Yunshan]

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--We mourn with deep grief Comrade Zhu Yunshan, a member of the Tong Meng Hui, close friend of the Chinese Communist Party, staunch revolutionary fighter, political activist, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

Comrade Zhu Yunshan, from Luan County of Anhui Province, born in 1887, joined the Guang Fu Hui in his early years to oppose the Qing Dynasty. He took part in the assassination of Anhui's Military Governor En Ming by Xu Xilin. Arrested and taken to the execution ground together with Xu Xilin, he showed no fear in the face of danger. Later he joined the Tong Meng Hui; he took part in the 1911 revolution, the movement to denounce Yuan Shikai and the struggle against the northern warlords; he supported the "May 4th" students' patriotic movement and the southern Anhui peasant uprising; and he opposed Cao Kun's election by bribery. He called on the great revolutionary forerunner, Dr Sun Yat-sen, in Shanghai to discuss the reorganization of the Kuomintang. He consistently adhered to Dr Sun Yat-sen's three great revolutionary policies, sincerely cooperated with the Chinese Communist Party and engaged in revolutionary activities.

During the period of the first cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP, he attended the Second Kuomintang Congress as a leftist. When Chiang Kai-shek openly betrayed the revolution, he published a telegram opposing Chiang and, as a result, was expelled from the party and listed as "wanted." He then took part in the "1 August" Nanchang uprising. Later he went to Shanghai to continue anti-Chiang Kai-shek activities. He actively supported the Chinese Communist Party in setting up the Hubei-Henan-Anhui soviet areas, joined Feng Yuxiang, Fang Zhenwu and Ji Hongchang in organizing anti-Japanese allied forces and, together with Li Jishen and Cai Tingkai, initiated the organization of a great Chinese national revolutionary alliance.

During the period of the second cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP, he went three times to Taiyuan on behalf of the Chinese Communist Party to set in motion resistance against Japanese aggression. In many ways he supported the new 4th Army south and north of the Chang Jiang and shielded Communist Party members and other progressives from persecution.

From 1939 through 1944, he contacted upper-level personages of the Kuomintang in the southwestern provinces to uphold the war of resistance against Japan, uphold unity, oppose capitulation and oppose splitting up. Toward the end of the war of resistance against Japan and during the liberation war, he accepted the CCP's suggestion to unite with the democrats of the Kuomintang and took an active part in democratic activities. He joined the Chinese Democratic League and served as a Standing Committee member of its Central Committee. Together with Tan Pingshan, Chen Mingshu and Wang Kunlun, he initiated the establishment of the Association of Comrades of the Three People's Principles.

In 1947 he joined Li Jishen, He Xiangning and Cai Tingkai in organizing the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and became a Standing Committee member of its Central Committee. In 1948, he joined Liu Yazhi and others in issuing a statement in Hong Kong to respond to the CCP's "1 May" call, and later he went to the northeast liberated area.

In September 1949 he attended the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC and was elected a member of its National Committee. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, he was a deputy to all the National People's Congresses and a Standing Committee member of the Fourth and Fifth NPC. He served as member of the People's Supervisory Committee of the Government Administration Council and was Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Second to Fifth CPPCC and vice chairman of the National Committee of the Fifth CPPCC. He was also a Standing Committee member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and head of its organization department.

Comrade Zhu Yunshan was a patriotic and revolutionary veteran who consistently pursued progress. In his early days, as a follower of Dr Sun Yat-sen, he struggled to overthrow the Qing Dynasty and found the Republic of China. During the new democratic revolution, he steadfastly cooperated with the Chinese Communist Party and made important contributions in the great struggle to overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism and found a new China.

After liberation he heartily supported the leadership of the CCP; resolutely took the socialist road; diligently studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; ardently loved the socialist motherland; worked actively; and continued to make new contributions to building up the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee, to consolidating and developing the revolutionary, patriotic united front, and to strengthening the great unity of the people throughout the country and to China's socialist revolution and construction.

During the 10 disastrous years, he bitterly hated the perverse acts of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and stood up to rigorous tests. After the downfall of the "gang of four," he wholeheartedly supported the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. He was filled with confidence in the motherland's four modernizations program and was inspired by the encouraging situation of the country. He very much missed his relatives, friends and colleagues in Taiwan, and he ardently hoped for a third instance of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CCP to realize Taiwan's return to the motherland and accomplish the great cause of reunification at an early date.

With the death of Comrade Zhu Yunshan, the Chinese Communist Party lost an old friend with whom it had cooperated and worked for a long time, and the Chinese Kuomintang lost an outstanding leader. In mourning Comrade Zhu Yunshan, we should learn from his moral integrity and character in pursuing the truth, being clear about what to love and what to hate, taking a firm stand and giving no thought to personal gain or loss, and learn from his fine work style of taking the overall situation into consideration, being good at promoting unity, and being amiable and easily approachable. Let us rally closely around the party Central Committee, and, under the guidance of the line and principles formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles; united with all forces that can be united; bring into play all positive factors; strive to continue to develop the revolutionary, patriotic united front; accomplish the great cause of reunification with Taiwan's return to the motherland, and build China into a modern, powerful socialist country with a highly developed democracy and a highly developed civilization.

LEADERS ATTEND ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SESSION

OW111630 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1240 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences opened ceremoniously in Beijing today. Attending the opening ceremony were party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Wang Renzhong and Bo Yibo, and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Lu Dingyi. Present at the meeting were responsible persons of departments concerned, including Zhou Yang, Jiang Nanxiang, Li Qiang, Pei Lisheng, Tong Dalin, Jiao Shanmin and Huang Wei [5524]. Also present at the meeting were Duang Junyi, first secretary of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, and others.

Meeting With Academy Personnel

OW121216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1206 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Party and state leaders Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Fang Yi, Wang Renzhong and Bo Yibo and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee Lu Dingyi met with all representatives attending the fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences on 11 May.

Before the meeting, Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the central authorities had cordial talks with the members of the Presidium of the academy and wished the session a complete success. The names of the members of the Presidium who took part in the meeting are as follows:

(In the order of the number of strokes in their names) Ding Guoyu, Ma Dayou (3731), Wang Daheng, Wang Ganchang, Bei Shizwang (3864), Yin Zanzun, Lu Jiaxi (6932), Xu Jie, Chi (3069) Jishang, Hua Luogeng, Wu Xianwen, Li Chang, Li Xun (5651), Shen Hong (7703), Wu Xuezhou, Yang Dongsheng, Yan Jici, Wang You (3731), Wang Dezhaoh, Zhang Wenyu, Zhang Wenyu (5940), Zhang Guangdou, Zhang Cunhao, Zhang Yu (6877) Zhe, Zhang Jia (4471) Fu, Tang Peisong, Yang Dong, Yang Tingbao, Wu Heng (5899), Chen Shixiang (7534), Chen Zongji, Xhou Peiyuan, Mao Yisheng, Jin Shanbao, Zheng Wanjun, Yu (6735) Wen, Liu Dagang, Cha (2686) Quanxing, Hu Keshi, Hou Xianglin (7792), Qin Lisheng, Qian Sanqiang, Qian Zhidao, Qian Xuesen, Tu Guangchi, Tang Aoqing, Liang Dongcai, Yin Hongzhang, Gao Qingshi (3740), Huan Xiang, Huang Ziqing (0615), Huang Xinbai, Huang Jiqing, Huang Bingwei, Huang Jiasi, Cao Tianqin and Xie Aide.

Yan Jici's Opening Speech

OW111218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences opened here this morning. The Scientific Council, composed of 400 scientists, is the leading academic body of the academy. The current session is the first ever in 21 years since the third session held in Shanghai in April of 1960.

In his opening speech, Yan Jici, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and one of the academy's founders, described the session as having "great importance" in the annals of the development of China's sciences.

81-year-old Yan Jici said, in his youthhood, many scientists had the ambition to devote to science for the sake of China's independence and prosperity. However, this proved a dream in the semi-feudal and semi-colonial China. The birth of new China and the regeneration of the country, especially the third session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and China's grand modernization program, have opened up even broader vistas for development of China's science and technology and Chinese scientists.

He called on scientists to work more closely with the administrators, technologists and the staff members of the academy in the interests of the motherland.

The program of the session includes: to hear and examine a report on the work of the academy, discuss the draft constitution of the academy, hear and discuss reports by the various departments of the council, elect a presidium of the academy which in turn elects president and vice-presidents of the academy. Each department will elect a Standing Committee which elects director and deputy directors of the department. During the session, each department will hold meetings to discuss its own work and carry out academic exchange.

Academy sources told XINHUA that 283 new members were added to the council last month to bring the number to 400. The council members come from 24 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. They work in 27 ministries and departments, 43 universities and colleges and 114 research institutes. The current council is larger than any time in the past and is more broadly represented. There are 79 physicists and mathematicians, 67 chemists, 89 biologists, 75 geoscientists and 90 technical scientists on the council.

Fang Yi Report

OW111559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1541 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, today proposed that a scientist be elected to the presidency of the academy. He proposed that future presidents be elected by the academy instead of being appointed as he had been in 1979 at the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress.

In his work report to the fourth session of the academy's Scientific Council here this afternoon, Fang Yi said he had offered to resign on a number of occasions with the council taking up the role of policy-making organ of the academy. The present session will elect a presidium to choose the new president and vice-presidents.

Fang Yi, who is also minister in charge of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, said he took charge of the academy under particular circumstances after the downfall of the "gang of four." He was of the opinion that a scientist should take over the job, and the present system of giving leaders life-long tenure should be changed.

After submitting his resignation, Fang Yi said he would continue to support the work of the academy. He will remain to be China's highest leader on scientific affairs, both within the Communist Party and the government. The vice-premier told the scientists: "In my cooperation with scientists in these years I have come into intimate acquaintance with many and learned a great deal from you. We will carry on our friendship, I think I'll continue to be an enthusiast for science."

Further on Fang Yi Report

OW111617 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The fourth session of the Scientific Council of the Chinese Academy of Sciences which opened today marked an important progress in China's effort to reform the system by which scientific development is managed. Fang Yi, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, stressed this point in his report on the opening day of the session.

The Scientific Council, composed of 400 noted scientists, will become the highest policy-making body of the academy from a body of advisory nature. The current session will elect a Presidium of the academy, which in turn will elect the academy's president and vice-presidents. A total of 283 members have been recently added to the council through serious examination and voting by the original members. This has brought the total number to 400. The Scientific Council has thus become more representative and authoritative, said Fang Yi.

The appraisal of a scientific result should be left to the scientists, he said. He advised the administrators not to give improper conclusions about academic matters. Nor should a comment from any leader be substituted for an academic appraisal which, he added, should be made only by the scientists themselves.

Fang Yi said that the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the country's highest academic organization in the field of natural sciences and a comprehensive research center. He hoped that the Scientific Council will play an active part in promoting the integration of science and technology with the socioeconomic development. He stated that the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council expect the academy to serve as an advisory body to the party and state in scientific and technological matters.

In the more than four years following the downfall of the gang of four, Fang Yi said, the Chinese Academy of Sciences devoted its attention to restoring its work to the former days. The academy has made new advances and improved its standards. Summing up shortcomings in work, Fang Yi said that owing to the influence of the leftist ideology, the academy had for a time placed too high targets for development, hence the need for readjustment in the plan.

At present, the Chinese academy embraces 117 research institutions with a total staff of 75,000. 36,000 of them are engaged in research projects. 2,000 are senior members. Fang Yi said that the academy has kept up a steady progress in its research work and achieved certain results of high academic standard and practical value. Fang Yi expected the country's scientists to develop the fine tradition of patriotism, hard study and hard work, and persist in an honest academic spirit.

Fang Yi paid high respect to the old generation of Chinese scientists and wished the younger generation to take upon themselves the responsibility of bringing into reality China's modernisation, be diligent in research and courageous in creation.

KANG KEQING HEADS CHILDREN'S WORK COORDINATING BODY

OWO91308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA)--A national committee to coordinate the work for children was set up in Beijing today with Kang Keqing, president of the National Women's Federation as the chairman. The main task of the coordinating committee which was jointly formed by representatives of 16 mass organizations and government ministries, was to strengthen mutual cooperation and work in close coordination for the benefit and education of the country's younger generation.

At the first meeting of the coordinating committee, today, suggestions for the establishment of a children's literary and art subcommittee and a children's daily necessities subcommittee were made with a view to improve and enrich children's spiritual and material life. The meeting also suggested to the leading group in charge of nurseries and kindergartens under the State Council to popularize the scientific knowledge of bringing up children among parents and to society as a whole.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON MAY 4TH YOUTH MOVEMENT

HK081405 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 May 81 p 4

[Commentator's article: "Restudy History, Strengthen Our Faith--In Commemoration of the 62d Anniversary of 'May 4th'"]

[Text] Today is the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement.

The May 4th movement was a great patriotic movement and a great new cultural movement. The May 4th movement was a great turning point in the history of China making a switch-over from the bourgeoisie-led old democratic revolution to a proletarian new democratic revolution led by the Communist Party and from a Chinese revolution guided by bourgeois political doctrines to one guided by Marxism. The Chinese revolution has since taken on a new look. Now, our whole party is summing up historical experiences in the past 30-plus years and reviewing the history of the May 4th movement. This is of realistic significance.

After the 1840 opium war, China was gradually reduced to a semicolonial and semifeudal society. The national crisis became more and more serious and the Chinese people's struggle in resistance continuously grew. To save China, the advanced Chinese turned to the West seeking truth. The revolution of 1911 led by Dr Sun Yat-sen overthrew the feudal imperial system and resulted in the establishment of a republic. This was a great achievement, but it fell short of the goal of fighting imperialism and feudalism. On the eve of the May 4th movement, a domestic crisis was aggravated by threats from foreign countries. The people could hardly make a living. Under the influence of the October Revolution and the impact of the Paris peace conference, the May 4th movement broke out in crisis-ridden China. People further pondered how to find a way out for China. What was the best way to save China? With the May 4th movement, the two great banners of "democracy" and "science" were raised in smashing the shackles of old feudal culture and thinking. At that time, the ideological front was active. Various ideas and doctrines were widely introduced and studied. In the October Revolution, some revolutionary intellectuals found the true way to save China. The extensive spread of Marxism and its integration with the worker movement made for the birth of the Chinese Communist Party. Thereafter, Marxism became the guiding thought for the Chinese revolution, which continued to develop triumphantly in struggle.

The spread of Marxism in China was not all smooth sailing. Instead, it was an uphill battle against various feudal, bourgeois and petit bourgeois ideas. Hu Shi was the first to come out against it. In his article, "Pay More Attention To Problems and Less Attention to 'Isms'" published in July 1919, Hu Shi took a pragmatist stand and opposed Marxist theory. He said that doctrine was in "abstract terms" and helped nothing. His viewpoint was resolutely attacked by Li Dazhao. Li Dazhao pointed out that the solution of a problem depended on the guidance of theory. "Doctrine is a guide to the study of a problem." He also clearly pointed out that the universal spread of Marxism marked a great change in world culture. We should study, recommend and use it as a theoretical weapon to transform China. This was a war of words about "problems and doctrine" and was then considered a debate between the left and the right in the new cultural movement. Later, Hu Shi gradually switched over to a reactionary stand, arguing for imperialism and advocating the transplant of Western bourgeois stuff in its entirety to China and "overall Westernization." On the other hand, the representatives of the landlord class called for "inherent Oriental culture," using the feudalist idea of restoring ancient ways to fight science and democracy and to fight Marxism. Lu Xun, a leader of the new Chinese cultural movement, waged a resolute struggle against old feudalist and Western bourgeois doctrines. Apart from these two trends of thought, there also prevailed in China anarchism represented by Bakunin and Kropotkin. As ours was a country dominated by the petite bourgeoisie, anarchist thinking was liable to assert itself.

Petit bourgeois anarchists styled themselves as "the most revolutionary socialists," advocating the establishment of an absolutely liberal anarchist party and opposing proletarian revolution and the establishment of the Communist Party that advocated proletarian dictatorship. Cai Hesen and others pointed out that after the proletariat seized political power, to guard against "the toppled classes staging a comeback" and to "reform the economic system," the Communist Party must uphold proletarian dictatorship; otherwise "the revolution will come to naught." Before the founding of the Communist Party, among communist groups in various areas there were many who had faith in anarchism. After debate and struggle, some left the groups while some forsook anarchism. Marxism emerged triumphant from this series of struggles.

Within the Communist Party, there was similarly a struggle against various nonproletarian ideas. Wang Ming and others styled themselves as "Bolsheviks through and through." In total disregard of the actual conditions of China, they mechanically borrowed selected terms and phrases from books on Marxism and turned Marxism into a fixed and unchanging dogma, causing great harm to the revolutionary cause. Our party waged a resolute struggle against "leftist" dogmatism and rightist opportunism and persisted in integrating the universal truth of Marxism with the practice of the Chinese revolution, thus creating Mao Zedong Thought. During the Yanan rectification movement, we eliminated ideologically the influence of "leftist" dogmatism within the party and unified the whole party's thinking, laying an ideological foundation for a great victory in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the war of liberation. A historical conclusion is that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the revolutionary truth that saved the nation from extinction. Without Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, a victory would not have been achieved in the Chinese people's revolution and the new socialist China would not have existed.

After our party got hold of political power throughout the country, Marxism became the guiding thought for the whole country, guiding us to a great victory in socialist revolution and construction. In the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution, our work, despite many flaws, generally speaking, progressed along the Marxist road. In the 10-year period of turmoil, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qiang counterrevolutionary cliques exploited our party's weaknesses and willfully distorted and altered Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, confusing right with wrong and standing truth on its head, causing our party and the state unprecedentedly heavy losses and bringing the people a great disaster. After the smashing of the "gang of four," we checked such a vicious development of things. But theoretically we have still not set things straight. So there now still exists the viewpoint of "two whatevers," or a tendency to persist in previous "leftist" mistakes. The third plenary session of the party Central Committee called for emancipating the mind in order to counter the "two whatevers." The third plenary session reaffirmed the correct ideological, political and organizational lines and upheld Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, allowing the continuous consolidation and development of political stability and the gradual steering of economic construction onto the road of steady development.

A minority of people in our society, especially some young people, hold that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought no longer "works." Therefore, they turn to the works of the 18th century bourgeois ideologists seeking ways to run the state, or show a spontaneous tendency toward anarchism. This may be attributed to many factors. Apart from their having been duped and harmed by the sham Marxism of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and their having witnessed some superficial phenomena of economically developed capitalist countries, a most important factor is that the young people know very little about the past and about history. We must do elaborate and conscientious ideological work with the actual ideological state of youths in mind, enlightening and helping them. We must guide the young people to study the history of the Chinese revolution, especially the history since the "May 4th" movement. Based on history, we can make them understand that we should no longer follow a road that is "impassable," as proved by the experiences of our predecessors.

Marxism is an ideological weapon that our predecessors discovered after going through the mill and paying a high price in blood, a revolutionary truth that has for over 60 years guided our continuous progress. We believe that so long as we do a good job in this respect, our young people can consciously rectify their erroneous thinking. Of course, in our approach to an extremely small number of people opposing the four basic principles, we should remain on our guard, waging a resolute struggle.

Now, our country has entered a new period of historical development. On the road ahead, we will run into many new situations and new problems. To understand new situations and solve new problems calls for our closely integrating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought with the practice of modern socialist construction and continuously developing it in practice. To uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, we must continuously emancipate the mind and oppose all ways of doing things that suppress Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Marxism is a science. To uphold Marxism is to uphold science. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "We believe in nothing other than science. That is to say, we must not be superstitious. To anyone, be it a Chinese or foreigner, dead or alive, what is right is right, and what is wrong is wrong. Otherwise, it is a case of being superstitious." Only by doing so can we really uphold Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

During the May 4th movement, our young people played a vanguard role. For over 60 years, under the leadership of the party, our young people have carried on and developed the glorious traditions of the "May 4th" and made great contributions toward revolution and construction. In commemoration of the 62d anniversary of the May 4th movement, today, we hope that the young comrades will continue to develop the spirit of patriotism, link the future of an individual with the future and destiny of the state and the people, seriously study revolutionary theory, work hard and continuously advance along the road shown by Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought.

We hope that our young comrades will become models of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MIDDLE SCHOOL POLITICAL LESSONS

HK090731 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 81 p 2

[Report by GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Lin Hewen [2651 0735 2429]: "Why Is It Necessary To Organize Political Lessons in Middle Schools and What Is the Guiding Idea for Compiling New Teaching Materials?"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In Suzhou recently, the Education Ministry convened a symposium on the newly compiled teaching materials for five political lessons to be taught in the middle schools throughout the country. During the meeting, responsible people concerned in the Education Ministry answered questions raised by a GUANGMING RIBAO reporter on the curriculum, compilation and use of the teaching materials and the main contents of political lessons in middle schools.

QUESTION: WHY SHOULD WE CENTER ON READJUSTING POLITICAL LESSONS OF JUNIOR ONE AND TWO?

Answer: This is the present curriculum of political lessons in middle schools which adopt the 10-year system throughout the country; junior one offers a course on "brief history of social development," junior two and three "common knowledge on scientific socialism," senior one "common knowledge on political economy," and senior two "common knowledge on dialectical materialism." The contents of these teaching materials were inevitably influenced by some "leftist" ideology due to the historical conditions of the time. Moreover, these teaching materials are a bit too difficult for the students. Therefore, we must readjust and improve the curriculum and compile a set of new teaching materials for political lessons which will better suit the needs of the middle school students. The middle school is the key stage when youths and juveniles gradually form their outlook on life and their world-outlook.

Helping the students to formulate their basic viewpoints and teaching them fundamental knowledge of Marxism is an important link in implementing the policy of promoting overall moral, intellectual and physical education. This is an important hallmark of socialist education. As for the current ideological and political conditions among the middle school students the main current is good. However, there are still quite a number of youths and juveniles who lack communist moral character, and are short of fundamental knowledge of law. They do not know what is meant by law and therefore they do not respect it. Some of them even do not know that they are legally responsible for their own behavior. Because of this, we are further convinced that it is very important and urgent to teach the students fundamental knowledge of morality and law. After repeated investigations and studies and listening to opinions in all parts of the country, the Education Ministry issued in 1980 "Opinions on Improving and Strengthening Political Lessons in Middle Schools," which stipulated: Junior one should offer "self-cultivation of youths and juveniles," junior two "common knowledge on law," junior three "brief history of social development," senior one "common knowledge on political economy," and senior two "common knowledge on dialectical materialism."

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE GUIDING IDEOLOGY IN COMPILING THE TEACHING MATERIALS FOR THE FIVE POLITICAL LESSONS? WHAT SORT OF FUNDAMENTAL KNOWLEDGE ARE WE GOING TO TEACH THE STUDENTS? AND HOW WOULD THEY HELP THE MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS TO IMPROVE THEIR BEHAVIOR?

Answer: This is the guiding ideology for the compiling of the five different political lessons: "self-cultivation of youths and juveniles" is a curriculum to educate junior one students in communist moral character. After studying the course, the students should have an initial understanding of the standard of correct ideology and behavior. The course should help them to establish a correct moral concept, and foster lofty revolutionary ideals and sentiments so that they will have fine character and good habits, and love their socialist motherland, the people and the Chinese Communist Party.

The teaching of "common knowledge on law" will be based on the constitution. In accordance with the students' actual ideological understanding, the teacher will explain some basic knowledge of politics and law so that the students will have an initial understanding of the basic knowledge of Chinese law, in particular, the constitution, the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure. The course aims at improving the students' knowledge of socialist democracy and socialist legal system, so that they can distinctly distinguish right from wrong, and know the distinction between legal and illegal. Then, they will abide by the law and have the courage to fight against illegal acts.

"Brief history of social development" is a primer in the theories of Marxism-Leninism for middle school students. The development of the contradiction between productive force and production relations runs through the content of the course. It explicitly narrates the general procedures of the development of human society from a primitive state to an advanced state. Through studies, the students should be able to correctly view contradictions arising in the course of historical development. They will integrate their studies and lives with socialist construction and the communist cause; as a result, they will initially establish a revolutionary outlook on life and strive for the communist cause.

The textbook "Common Knowledge on Political Economy" is not rigidly compiled according to the innate form of political economy. Instead, it is written in the language of the middle school students. Basic knowledge of political economy is narrated in clear and simple language. Through teaching, the students will initially comprehend basic knowledge of Marxism on political economy. The course aims at fostering their ability to observe economic phenomena and analyze economic questions. The students will also initially comprehend the basic characteristics and development laws of capitalist economy, and of the socialist economy practiced in our country, and also understand the superiority of the socialist system and the importance of acting according to objective economic laws. Their socialist consciousness will be enhanced, and as a result, they will spontaneously love the socialist system and resolve to follow the socialist road.

"Common knowledge on dialectical materialism" is a curriculum on the basic laws of the natural world, human society and the development of thought. Through this teaching, the students will be able to initially understand dialectical materialism on the material nature of the world, the relation between material and consciousness, and the general relations and development of the world and to realize that truth is both objective and progressive. They will also understand the cardinal principle that truth should be tested and developed through practice. The course aims at helping the students to sum up the knowledge of natural science and society that they have studied and at fostering their ability in abstract and dialectical thinking. The students will learn the scientific methods to analyze and solve problems, and will be able to correctly understand the situation at home and abroad, as well as the party's line, principles and policies. The course will also guide them to emancipate their minds and encourage them to fight for the truth.

QUESTION: WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TEACHING OF POLITICAL LESSONS AND THE IDEOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION IN VARIOUS ASPECTS? HOW SHOULD WE HANDLE IT?

Answer: We hold: Political lessons in middle school constitute an important item in the curriculum. It is a curriculum aiming at teaching the students basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. It is a lesson in intellectual and moral education. It is a lesson in intellectual and moral education. It is intellectual education because it teaches the students the basic knowledge of Marxism; however, it is also a lesson in moral education because by studying basic knowledge of Marxism, the students will believe in Marxism and their ability to understand problems as well as their political consciousness will be enhanced. Their proletarian outlook on life will also be gradually established. The teaching of political lessons is similar to other subjects, and basic teaching format in classrooms will be adopted. The teachers will teach the students according to the teaching schedule and the textbooks. The students will learn the basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and gain common knowledge of morality and the legal system. Ideological and political education consists of lessons in politics, current affairs, policy education and daily ideological educational work. Political lessons are an important component of ideological and political education, and we should bring into play the work style of integrating theory with practice. We should also insert relevant contents into the curriculum so that it can suitably be integrated with the students' thinking and achieve the purpose of giving the students ideological education. Teachers of political lessons should attach importance to self-educational mass activities such as "learning from Lei Feng and fostering a new work style," "five stresses" and "four beauties." The relationship between these educational activities and the lessons in "self-cultivation of youths and juveniles" is particularly direct. We must not adopt an onlooker's attitude. We must participate in these activities and introduce the students to a lofty realm of spiritual civilization. However, we must not demand that political lessons solve all problems. If we do so, the curriculum will not be consistent, and the teaching schedule will not be fulfilled. Moreover, the teachers will be embarrassed and lose their confidence in doing a good job in teaching political lessons. We hold: The targets of political lessons, education in current affairs and policies, and daily political and ideological work are identical. However, each of them has its own characteristics and uniqueness. Education in current affairs and policies should be organized and conducted by the school party branches, which should teach according to the situation at home and abroad and the party's line, principles and policies. The school party branches, form masters, and cadres of the CYL and Young Pioneers should be responsible for the students' daily ideological work. Teachers of other subjects should also teach the students how to behave apart from teaching them their subjects, and also take care of the ideological education of the students.

QUESTION: TO DO A BETTER JOB IN THE TEACHING OF POLITICAL LESSONS, WHAT SHOULD THE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AT ALL LEVELS DO? IN WHAT ASPECTS SHOULD TEACHERS OF POLITICAL LESSONS CULTIVATE THEMSELVES?

Answer: Political lessons form a curriculum strongly imbued with party and policy spirit, and an important component of ideological and political work. Leaders at all levels must strengthen their leadership over political lessons. In particular, CCP Committees at all levels should devote major energies to suitably solving problems such as the training and improvement of teachers, and political and economic treatments of teachers.

As for the teachers of political lessons, first of all, they must treat the post as an honorable responsibility of great significance. The party and the people have confidence in them and they should love their work. At the same time, teachers of political lessons must strive to strengthen their own accomplishment in "morality" and "wisdom." In teaching the students to uphold the four basic principles, the teachers themselves must take the lead to support and uphold them. They must also take the lead to set examples of lofty morality and observing the law so that the students will follow their examples.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON 'DOWN-TO-EARTH SPIRIT'

HK110716 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr pp 5-8

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Have a Down-to-Earth Spirit"]

[Text] Comrade Mao Zedong said that people must be spirited. In particular, what kind of spirit do we need at present? We particularly need a down-to-earth spirit. We must suit our actions to our words and work hard and perseveringly. That is to say, we must always be true in word and resolute in deed, and conscientiously and earnestly do practical work, solve practical problems and achieve good results.

Working industriously and conscientiously for the people's revolutionary cause is one of our party's fine traditions. In the past, when we talked about the spirit of the "foolish old man who removed the mountains," we meant the down-to-earth spirit. At the closing speech of the Seventh CCP National Congress, Comrade Mao Zedong called on us to learn from the foolish old man who removed the mountains, be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory. It was precisely because we carried forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains that we touched the heart of god--the masses. With the help of the broad masses of people in our fight, we eventually cleared away the three great mountains which weighed on the backs of the Chinese people, namely, imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. When we entered the socialist period, Comrade Mao Zedong continued to advocate this spirit, calling for the "transformation of China with the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains." Despite the many setbacks and mistakes during the process of socialist construction and particularly the severe sabotage caused by Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and company during the "Great Cultural Revolution," our socialist cause has made great progress. This is due to the efforts of the broad masses of workers, peasants, intellectuals (including the educated youth) and cadres. This shows that it is necessary to develop the spirit of working industriously and conscientiously in building socialism.

During the new period, our party's historic mission is to lead the whole Chinese people to build a modernized socialist power which has a high degree of democracy and civilization. In order to achieve this magnificent goal, we must adopt a Marxist line and a series of correct principles and policies. This is most important. We have been able to do this since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. This is because the line, principles and policies formulated at the third plenary session have corrected the party's "leftist" mistakes in the guiding ideology, opened up a correct path for achieving socialist modernization in accordance with China's situation, and demonstrated a tremendous force in practice. At present, it is most essential that all of us, particularly party members and party cadres, work industriously and conscientiously.

It is gratifying to see that the people's socialist enthusiasm, which was once trampled on by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," is gradually developing again and that men of action have emerged on various fronts. They are working industriously, studying arduously and making contributions to the mother country's socialist cause. However, in some localities and units, there is too little down-to-earth spirit and too much empty talk. The key to changing this situation lies in the leadership. Leading cadres at all levels must go into the midst of the common people, carry out investigations and studies, proceed from the actual conditions of various localities, adopt specific measures and methods for implementing the party's line, principles and policies and solve the problems one by one. They must, in accordance with the party's line, principles and policies, carry out propaganda among the masses, organize them, show concern for them, listen to their opinions and try every possible means to solve their practical problems in order to arouse their socialist enthusiasm as well as their sense of responsibility of being masters of the country. They must suit their actions to their words, think and act in one and the same way and set a good example for the people. As long as our party members and party cadres take the lead in working industriously and conscientiously, the people will willingly and gladly join in the fight, the party's line, principles and policies will be implemented by the entire Chinese people, and we will be able to achieve the magnificent goal of socialist modernization step by step.

People throughout the country hope to achieve socialist modernization. But what should we do in order to realize this hope? On what basis should this hope rest? The answer to these questions is always the same: It should rest on the basis of our own efforts. We should try to acquire foreign aid on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. However, we should not pin our hopes on foreign aid. If our comrades genuinely and urgently want to build a modernized power, they should be less boastful, do more ordinary practical work and cast aside all unrealistic illusions. Our Communist Party members and cadres, in particular, must do so. Socialist modernization is achieved through hard work and strenuous efforts. If we are unwilling to do hard work, we will be unable to achieve socialist modernization. Party members should not adopt bureaucratic ways of doing things such as standing above the masses, becoming divorced from the masses, evading problems and lacking a sense of responsibility; the superficial style of issuing orders and putting marks on documents without earnestly studying and solving problems; the bad practice of indulging in empty talk and refusing to do practical work; the onlooker attitude of sitting idly, finding faults and prating about major principles. This is because all the above-mentioned practices will not only hinder us from developing our down-to-earth spirit but will also dampen the people's socialist enthusiasm.

Perhaps people will ask: Can we achieve modernization this way? Our answer is affirmative and we have full confidence in this. Lenin said: "To achieve big things we must start with little things." "After the 'big things,' after the revolution which overthrew capitalist ownership and placed the proletariat in power, the organization of economic life on the new basis could only start with little things." ("Collected Works of Lenin, vol 30, p 475) In the past, we started with little things and added up many small victories to a big one. After a protracted struggle, we went from weakness to strength and accomplished the "great cause" of founding new China. Today, we must also add up minor achievements into major ones, and develop and accomplish the "great cause" of socialist modernization through hard work of the whole party and the people. The story of the foolish old man who removed the mountains was commended because it expounded this principle. High as they are, the mountains cannot grow any higher and with every bit we dig, they will be that much lower. Why can we not clear them away? Although a grain of sand and a piece of brick are insignificant, they can be accumulated and used for constructing tall buildings and large mansions.

If we neglect the role played by a piece of brick and a piece of tile, and if we only indulge in sensational things, making all-out efforts and blindly seeking high speed, we will finally end up in failure. Marx said: "The strongest productive force is the revolutionary class itself." ("Collected Works of Marx and Engels," vol 4, p 197) Under the guidance of the party's correct line, principles and policies, all people in China will work industriously and conscientiously. This is where we should pin our hopes when we are trying to achieve the cause of socialist modernization.

It is true that the socialist modernization which we are trying to achieve is a new cause in human history. There is no successful example for us to follow, but there are many difficulties. If we neglect them and treat them lightly, we will suffer great losses. However, in the face of difficulties, we should not be pessimistic and dispirited or lose confidence. We have met with countless difficulties during the revolutionary process in the past. Haven't we overcome them one by one? During the 10 years when the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques were running amok, a large number of difficulties were accumulated. But haven't they been overcome during the 4 years since the smashing of the "gang of four?" We need not be afraid of the difficulties which lie ahead of us. They are difficulties on our road of advance and they can be completely overcome. It is true that China's productivity level is still rather low, its material and technological foundation is still not sound enough and its experience is still inadequate. However, it is also true that we have established independent and relatively comprehensive industrial and national economic systems, we have a fairly sound material foundation and a contingent of technicians. Moreover, our current level is not lower than that of certain capitalist countries when they began to achieve modernization. If capitalist countries were able to embark on modernization when they were still not highly developed, why aren't we able to achieve modernization when our socialist country has reached a fairly high material and technological level?

It is true that we have met with setbacks and have made mistakes, including very serious ones, in our work. However, when we have summed up our experience in a Marxist, scientific way, these setbacks and mistakes in our course of exploring the socialist road may become precious wealth which will help us overcome difficulties and construct socialist modernization. We believe that mistakes and setbacks may make us wiser and help us work better. Thus, it is not necessary to be discouraged by our setbacks and mistakes. We cannot imagine that we will not meet any difficulties, setbacks or mistakes when trying to achieve such a great cause as socialist modernization in a big country of 1 billion people, 80 percent of whom are peasants. On the contrary, we should feel really proud of being able to live in such a big country, of being able to advance by overcoming all dangers and difficulties on the road.

The down-to-earth spirit which we advocate is a spirit of seeking truth from facts. It includes revolutionary enthusiasm and a scientific attitude. Thus, this spirit is the opposite of the ideology of inertia. It is also different from recklessness which disregards actual conditions and violates the objective law. We have suffered a great deal from acting recklessly. Under the guidance of the "leftist" ideology, we overlooked the importance of material conditions, improperly exaggerated the role played by spirit, put forth slogans such as "you name it, we make it" and "so long as we make great endeavors, we will reap bumper harvests." We also imagined that we could achieve rapid development of the national economy just by arousing people's political enthusiasm. This departed from Marxist materialism and degenerated into "voluntarism." Consequently, the results were undesirable and the people's enthusiasm was dampened. We must learn a lesson from this. From now on, we must adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and acting according to our capability.

We should no longer indulge in "indigenous forward leaps" or "foreign forward leaps" regardless of the specific conditions. Nor should we be overanxious for quick results by resorting to fast, modern and impracticable methods which cost too much money and manpower. We should continue to break away from the guidance of the "leftist" ideology, uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, try hard to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, master the dialectical materialist methods of thinking and working, try every possible means to acquire some knowledge of history, natural science and professional technology, pay attention to investigation and study, develop a democratic work style, consult the masses when matters arise and be able to think and work according to the objective law. The objective situation decides that we should work in one way instead of the other and that we should carry out one activity instead of the other. This is because only when we work within the limits permitted by the objective law can we do a good job. However, acting according to the objective law does not mean that we should be overcautious; by working according to our capability, we do not mean that we should refrain from doing things which are within our capability. We are opposed to "voluntarism." However, we absolutely do not mean to negate the role played by spirit under prescribed conditions. Nor do we mean that we can neglect the upsurge of political enthusiasm. In constructing socialist modernization, we must continue to develop the spirit of the revolutionary years. We must preserve the same vigor, the same revolutionary enthusiasm and the same hard-working spirit as before. We should not be scared by difficulties. Instead, we should try every possible means to overcome them and win victories. In the year when he explained "man's dynamic role in war," Comrade Mao Zedong said: "In seeking victory, those who direct a war cannot overstep the bounds imposed by the objective conditions; within these limitations, however, they can and must play a dynamic role in striving for victory. The stage of action for commanders in a war must be built upon objective possibilities, but on that stage they can direct the performance of many a drama, full of sound and color, power and grandeur." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong, vol 2, p 446) Leading the modernization program is similar to directing a war. We need to scientifically integrate the objective situation with the subjective capability and try our best to fully develop man's conscious dynamic role within the limitations imposed by the objective conditions. We must try to explore the objective law of achieving socialist modernization in accordance with China's situations, so that we can adopt the correct ideology, views, plans and methods. This requires man's dynamic role. We must act, work and run various undertakings according to the objective law. This also requires man's dynamic role. If we understand, rely on and make use of the objective law of the Chinese socialist modernization while working for the interests of the Chinese people, we can give full play to man's conscious dynamic role. This conscious dynamic role is reflected by our down-to-earth spirit and by our party's line, principles and policies.

The down-to-earth spirit of being as good as one's word and of working hard and perseveringly is closely connected with our party's objective of wholeheartedly serving the people. In order to develop a down-to-earth spirit, we must correctly handle the relationship between the public and the private, between the people's interests and personal interests. If we pay too much attention to the interests of ourselves and our families, or even indulge in unsavory tendencies by taking advantage of our power and position, we will not have the time to think about and to struggle for modernization and will not be able to pool the masses' efforts in the direction of modernization. We are not opposed to the enjoyment of appropriate personal interests. The policy allows them and the law protects them. However, we must educate and guide every member of the society, particularly every party member and party cadre, to subject their own interests to the interests of the collective, the state and the people. If necessary, party members and revolutionary cadres must even sacrifice their own interests in order to safeguard the interests of the state and the people. In our country, the people are the masters.

Every citizen should have a sense of responsibility of being the master of the country, and should make more contributions to the country through their practical actions and under the guidance of the four basic principles. Only when the country is prosperous and the collective is rich can personal interests be really safeguarded. Party members and revolutionary cadres should not just understand this principle and act according to it, but should also make this principle clear to the masses. In order to encourage and develop the down-to-earth spirit, we must overcome the egalitarian practice of getting the same reward regardless of performance, output and attendance. On the other hand, we should also boycott the influence of the hired hand mentality of "putting money first" and working according to pay. We must also fight against those who seek personal happiness at the expense of the interests of the majority. We have 38 million party members and 20 million cadres. They should all play an exemplary role, take the lead in fostering the down-to-earth spirit, talk less and little by little do more practical work, set strict demands on themselves, show love and concern to the masses, and give practical help to the masses in solving practical problems. Then, we will be able to advance the cause of socialist modernization and realize our great goal.

HONGQI ON COOPERATION BETWEEN PARTY, OUTSIDERS

HK090831 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 8, 16 Apr 81 pp 24-28, 13

[Article by Yu Gang [0060 0474]: "Further Strengthen Cooperation Between Party and Nonparty Members--A Study of Comrade Zhou Enlai's Report 'Unite the Masses of People To Advance Together'"]

I

[Text] In many places, the first volume of "Selected Works of Zhou Enlai" deals concisely with the problem of cooperation between party members and nonparty people. Such pieces as, "A Letter of Comfort to Madame Zou Taofen, or Shen Cuizhen," "Show More Concern for Progressive Friends," "A Memorial Speech Dedicated to Li Gongpu and Wen Yiduo," and so forth were written in a simple style and are full of meaning. They fully reflected Comrade Zhou Enlai's lofty affection and deep concern for foreign friends and the way he bore the party's fundamental policy in mind. In particular the report, "Unite the Masses of People To Advance Together" gave concentrated expression to the great significance of cooperation between party members and nonparty people.

Democratic cooperation between party members and nonparty people is a fundamental policy of our party that has long existed. Back in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The communist principle calling for democratic cooperation with nonparty people is an established and unalterable one." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 767) "If the Communist Party members do not act in cooperation with cadres and people outside the party, the enemy surely cannot be defeated and the revolutionary goal surely cannot be attained." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 784) On the eve of national liberation, at the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh CCP Central Committee, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "Our party's policy of always cooperating with democrats outside the party must be affirmed, as far as the thinking of the whole party and its work are concerned. We must treat the majority of democrats outside the party the same as our own cadres. We must sincerely and frankly discuss and solve with them those problems that must be discussed and solved and give them work, so that in their posts, they can exercise given authority and achieve something in their work." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 1375) The implementation of such a fundamental party policy played a prominent and positive role in seizing political power throughout the country, in the great cause of establishing the PRC and in scoring great achievements in our socialist revolution and construction efforts.

In the process of democratic cooperation between party members and those outside the party, we must pay attention to proceeding from actual realities. We must guard against not only any rightist trend toward excessive accommodation but also any leftist tendency toward closed-doorism.

When great victory had been achieved in the people's war of liberation, some comrades developed a feeling of arrogance, rested on their laurels as heroes and tended to look down upon and even exclude those people outside the party. These comrades were unwilling to go near those outside the party. They hated seeing party members warmly receiving nonparty people. Some of them complained that the party's united front policy was rightist. Others even mocked the party's correct policy toward certain patriots who had left the enemy camp. The party Central Committee at that time again and again pointed out the need to conduct repeated education among party members, and underlined the great significance of uniting with those outside the party. It also pointed out that such closed-door tendencies as assuming the airs of a party member toward a nonparty person, showing off as a veteran revolutionary, or being unwilling or unskillful at cooperating with the masses outside the party and democrats would harm the people's cause. The report "Unite the Broad Masses of People To Advance Together" written by Comrade Zhou Enlai in April 1949 was an issue raised against precisely such a historical background--a problem that must be given attention and solved by the whole party.

Today, our people are facing a major and arduous historic task of further readjusting the economy and promoting the political situation of stability and unity. We must seriously study and understand this report by Comrade Zhou Enlai and the relevant literature, and strengthen in a down-to-earth manner cooperation between party members and nonparty people. This is of still greater realistic significance for realizing this historic task.

II

In the report, "Unite the Masses of People To Advance Together," Comrade Zhou Enlai stressed the manifestations of the "leftist" tendency in relations between the party and those outside the party and pointed out the serious harm of this tendency. He summed up the main manifestations of the "leftist" tendency as: either "showing discrimination" and "imposing restrictions," or fearing "trouble" and being fond of "dictating things."

"Showing discrimination" and "imposing restrictions" is a clear-cut expression of the idea of "excluding everyone not of the same family," or a sectarian sentiment. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out that in their approach to party members and outsiders, some people felt reassured on learning that they were dealing with party members. When they found that they were dealing with nonparty outsiders they immediately showed discrimination. Deep down they felt that these outsiders were backward, troublesome and unreliable. This way of thinking affected the correct implementation of a series of policies and measures. Comrade Zhou Enlai warned: "It is very dangerous to create a gulf this way." He pointed out that the result of doing so would be that "a small number of people will draw a small circle with themselves confined to the circle." "Today, we are masters of the new China. We cannot in theory claim to be a regime of the masses of people led by the proletariat or a people's democratic state while in practice confining ourselves to a small circle--acting not like leaders but like isolationists who do not practice what they preach." Comrade Zhou Enlai's remarks referred to things from the high plane of the leadership position of the proletariat, from the high plane of the nature of our regime and from the high plane of the need for a political party representing the fundamental interests of the masses of people to match words with deeds. The regime of the masses of people led by the proletariat is based on a most extensive alliance between party and nonparty people. If democratic cooperation between the party and nonparty people is thwarted and the support of the masses of nonparty people is lost, then everything about the leadership of the proletariat, about the realization of the fundamental tasks of the people's democratic dictatorship or the proletarian dictatorship and about unity among the greatest number of people will become empty talk! This warning or comment is thought-provoking.

"How can we rid ourselves of the shackles of "showing discrimination" and "imposing restrictions" ideologically? Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "We must first draw the largest circle and unite hundreds of millions of people in coping with the most reactionary landlord class and bureaucrat bourgeois group, isolating them, fighting them and toppling them." The largest circle means that except for an extremely small number of most reactionary and most stubborn enemies, the people of all nationalities in the country must be united, so that they can stand on the same front. Here, a most fundamental fact to be mentioned is that the Communist Party members always represent only a small percentage of the total population of the country. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "So long as the party exists, those admitted to it are always in the minority, while those outside the party are always in the majority. Therefore, party members must always cooperate with people outside the party." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," p 767) This clearly shows that communists must strengthen cooperation with people outside the party. Only in this way can we most extensively unite the masses and triumphantly accomplish our common tasks.

The great significance of strengthening cooperation with people outside the party also lies in their political and academic positions and their historical and social effects and in their being representative of the masses of people that they contact and influence in various fields. They are representatives of different fields and are an indispensable bridge or link enabling the party to establish close ties with the masses in various fields. The party must win over and untie them and establish proper relations of cooperation with them. This will help to better win over and unite the masses of nonparty people to make joint efforts in properly carrying out revolution and construction. Citing an example, Comrade Zhou Enlai said: "We had a recent talk with a delegation of the Kuomintang. Some comrades said that it was a waste of effort to take so much trouble with these few persons of the Kuomintang delegation! Tough it was just a few persons, they had behind them a group of people! Those persons of the army, government and party organs and the staff and teachers under their influence must number several millions. These, coupled with their wives and sons and daughters, represent quite a large number of people. As far as these people are concerned, what they say counts much more than what we say." Shortly after national liberation, Comrade Mao Zedong also said: Though Mr Fu Zuoyi was not a democrat, he actually represented a party. By taking proper care of him, we could bring under our influence a large number of original Kuomintang Party and government officials in Beijing, Suiyuan and other areas. Comrade Mao Zedong further drew an analogy by saying that the democratic parties and democrats acted as "a political thermometer," as far as those people of the class or stratum contacted and influenced by them were concerned. With these representative nonparty outsiders cooperating in matters of publicity and implementation, our party's general and specific policies can play the role of "a notice to reassure the public." Times have changed. Given the development of the socialist revolution and construction efforts and the gradual change in the domestic class relations, these vivid analogies can take on a new meaning under new historical conditions. But the underlying principle never changes. By breaking through a small circle, we can form the largest possible circle. By forming a consolidated united front with representatives in various fields, we can expand our united front to the greatest limit and most fully arouse all positive factors that can be set in motion. This is a very important safeguard for our party's victory in revolution and construction.

During the period when Comrade Zhou Enlai was taking charge of the work of the Central Committee's southern bureau in the Kuomintang-occupied area and when he was having a hard time holding repeated talks with the Kuomintang, he put forward a suggestion among the work personnel under the leadership of the southern bureau. The suggestion called for "three diligences"--diligence in professional performance, in scholastic performance, and in making friends. At that time, Comrade Zhou Enlai and Dong Biwu, Ye Jianying, Wang Ruofei, Deng Yingchao, Wu Yuzhang and other comrades set personal examples in trying hard to maintain constant and extensive ties with democratic parties and people outside the party in various fields.

By relying on the efforts of the whole party and closely combining such efforts with forces outside the party, they aroused the people in the Kuomintang-occupied area to launch a democratic movement against hunger, against dictatorship and against the civil war. Thus, they encouraged people of the third force to boycott the bogus national assembly and the bogus constitution, thoroughly isolating Chiang Kai-shek's struggle. They expanded the political influence of our party among people of various social strata in the Kuomintang-occupied areas. They strengthened the confidence of people in various circles that the people's liberation war would be crowned with victory. A solid foundation was laid for strengthening the people's democratic united front. Up to the time when negotiations were under way in Beijing and up to the eve of our army's crossing of the river, Comrade Zhou Enlai, while preparing for the takeover of major cities and the creation of a new order, still said in an appeal to people outside the party in various fields: "Regarding trained people, we can't have enough of them just among the Communist Party members. We must count on the cooperation of people in all fields." ("Selected Works of Zhou Enlai," 1st vol, p 319) When the PRC was newly established, there were in the government administration council many department heads outside the party. When various departments were first set up, Comrade Zhou Enlai discussed separately with the department heads outside the party the major policies concerning the departments under their control. He also arranged for a deputy minister who was a party group secretary to join in discussions. By his own exemplary acts, Comrade Zhou Enlai personally stimulated cooperation between party members and nonparty people in government organs.

Being afraid of "trouble" and fond of "dictating things" is another marked manifestation of a closed-door "leftist" tendency. To seriously get rid of such a defect, we must solve the problem of whether we should acquire the strong points of those outside the party and also the problem of how to correctly treat differing views.

Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Everyone within the party has his strong points. We should learn from each other. Those outside the party also have many strong points. We should also learn from others." Whether or not we admit ideologically that those outside the party have many strong points worth emulation by us--this is a key problem in promoting proper cooperation between party members and nonparty people. Some of our comrades invariably think that party members are always a cut above nonparty outsiders. This is an assessment incompatible with the facts. Our Communist Party occupies a leadership position among the people of the whole country, because our party has put forward a correct line and correct general and specific policies. We are the true representatives of the fundamental interests of the masses of people. We have led the masses of party members and cadres to faithfully and honestly serve the people. Our party has called on its own members to play an exemplary leading role among the masses of people and to live up to Comrade Zhou Enlai's demand that among the people we should be "strict with ourselves but lenient to others." The glorious title of a Communist Party member and the position of a ruling party occupied by the party after the national victory do not vest in any Communist Party member the privilege of being a cut above others. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out: "Every party member must undergo a long period of training. Only after being tempered can one become steeled. One can't make it at one stroke. One must first stand a long test in regard to everyday life, ideological showing, and work style." He told us that we must recognize the strong points of those outside the party. Party members and nonparty people must learn from each other and make up for each other's weaknesses, so as to seek common progress. In fact, there are large numbers of specialists and scholars among the masses of nonparty people. They have special achievements in different intellectual fields and really know what's what and even know how to invent and create something new. There are many who were formerly industrialists and businessmen, scientific and technical personnel with a wealth of actual experience, or experts in enterprise management. Many holdovers from the old China have gone through the mill and have personal experiences in unique fields or cherished historical knowledge.

Most of all these nonparty people have many domestic and international social connections. In these fields, they play a unique role that we communists cannot. We must fully realize that their strong points in these fields and the unique favorable factors attributed to them can, in the new historical period, play a many-sided positive role and make many new contributions in realizing such historical tasks as achieving socialist modernization, accomplishing the great cause of unifying the country and opposing hegemonism and maintaining world peace. Numerous objective facts have provided eloquent proof. So long as we really admit and appreciate the strong points of those outside the party and wholeheartedly acquire them, we can emancipate our comrades from a situation in which they have confined themselves to a narrow circle, cut off from the world and stuck in a rut. Only in this way can we encourage everyone to talk freely, find full scope for everyone's abilities, enable the masses of nonparty people to get properly placed in jobs suited for them, and add strength to the socialist cause led by our party.

As to those people who are afraid of "trouble" in treating relations of cooperation between party and nonparty members, what they mean by "trouble" refers particularly to a situation in which people outside the party often raise many different problems or opinions from different angles. The handling of these calls for a great amount of effort and time when it comes to unifying thinking on policy to achieve unified action and strengthened cooperation. Humbly listening to differing views from people outside the party in various fields was originally our party's tradition and especially our party's weighty responsibility after its assumption of power. However, some comrades have regarded this as "a burden" or "something troublesome." Some other comrades are especially fond of "laying down the law" and "imposing a given view." They believe that "dictating things" saves trouble and that this is an exercise of power. These ways of thinking and approaches are very wrong. Comrade Zhou Enlai particularly stressed the need to correctly treat differing views and oppose dictating things. He said: "In order to seek truth, we must have debate and cannot dictate things. What do we mean by dictating things? It means that what one says is deemed right while what others say is considered wrong. Then is there any room left for debate? If your view is considered sacred and inviolable, who will debate with you?" He urged listening to differing views and unfolding discussion or debate, because "the clearer the truth is, the more it is debated." "Even if we have many correct views, we must still listen to other people's opinions. We must absorb what is good in others' views. Only in this way can we become more active ideologically. Dialectics calls for unity of contradictions. Only through debate can we find still more truths." The spirit of "humbly listening to differing views and openly exchanging views and holding consultations, as promoted by Comrade Zhou Enlai, is our party's fine tradition and should be solemnly and seriously developed.

We have in Comrade Zhou Enlai a model who lent an ear to nonparty people's views and was good at consulting and cooperating with them. When in charge of government and political consultation work, he always listened to differing views. He especially often eagerly solicited views from nonparty people like Huang Yanpei, Zhang Zhizhong, Shao Lizhi, Huang Shaohong, Zhang Naiqi and others who often advanced differing opinions. Not only on major national policies but on many important laws and decrees and other relevant policies, he always seriously consulted with nonparty people and accepted anything reasonable proposed by them. Even the change of a word was not taken lightly. He often said that in listening to the differing views of a minority, we must welcome and respect "all the difference that one single word can make." In consulting and discussing with people outside the party, he was good at encouraging and guiding everyone to air views, to hold thorough consultations, to make a proper analysis, to accept what is correct, to convince those who are wrong, and to differentiate in knotty problems. His aim was to make every debate on principles as productive as possible. This often got the leadership involved in consultation. Not only was the enthusiasm of the masses of nonparty people greatly aroused but the nonparty people's political level was gradually raised to the level of the current party program.

Not only was thinking on policy clarified but party leadership was realized. Thus, what seemed "troublesome" helped to save a lot of trouble. Today, a review of these exemplary deeds of Comrade Zhou Enlai is still very beneficial for us in upholding and improving party leadership and strengthening cooperation between party members and nonparty people.

III

On the historical road of further strengthening the relations of cooperation between party members and nonparty people, Communist Party members and nonparty people share the common task of continuously studying and striving for self-education and self-transformation. Only by consciously carrying out this task can we adapt ourselves to a ceaselessly changing objective situation. Comrade Zhou Enlai's call for "learning and undergoing transformation as we live" should always be cherished as the motto of our party members and the masses of nonparty friends. In the report, "Unite the Masses of People To Advance Together" made 30 years ago, Comrade Zhou Enlai encouraged us to cherish not only spirit but courage. Having spirit means that in our approach to all people within that largest circle, we must "vary our methods in winning over and educating them," based on the different classes and strata to which they belong. As for those counter-revolutionary forces outside the circle, we "cannot cherish any illusion," but we must also note that "many among them can still be transformed." We must "gradually transform them into new men." "We must have the spirit to subject them to transformation and to leadership." Having courage means that "in time of war, we should dare to keep in contact with others, convince others, learn from others and unite the broadest mass of people." Such spirit and courage advocated by Comrade Zhou Enlai gave expression to the basic Marxist idea that only by emancipating all mankind can the proletariat emancipate itself. This idea tells us that we must take such a broad-minded approach and arouse all positive factors, and turn negative factors into positive ones.

Today, 30 years later, our country has entered a new historical period, after overcoming a 10-year disaster and surviving a crisis, with order created out of chaos. The class relations of our country have undergone fundamental changes. The overwhelming majority of intellectuals, including old ones from the old society, have already become part of the working class. The capitalist class no longer exists. The overwhelming majority of people of this class have become self-supporting laborers. Our revolutionary and patriotic united front has developed into a broad political alliance between the whole body of socialist laborers and all patriots who support socialism and support the unification of the motherland. The workers, peasants, soldiers and intellectuals of all nationalities and all patriots who support socialism are masters of our socialist motherland. The relations of cooperation between party members and nonparty people on various fronts and in various departments have been built on a new and more solid foundation of a joint effort in building a powerful modern socialist country. Such a new relationship of cooperation is actually an alliance between the party and the nonparty group. In line with this new situation, we should also adopt an appropriate policy toward cooperation between party members and nonparty people. We must make a new fundamental appraisal of all nonparty people who cooperate with us. In making arrangements and using people, we must adopt new measures that really enable nonparty people to exercise their authority and to be responsible in given posts. We must further establish greater mutual understanding and trust between us. We must encourage nonparty people to play a positive role in managing national affairs, achieving the four modernizations and promoting the cause of unifying the motherland. We must be more bold in selecting outstanding talented nonparty people in various fields, and jointly create various favorable conditions to enable them to give full play to their wisdom and talents.

We must adopt practical measures and do everything in our power to help them to gradually solve various actual difficulties encountered in work and life. We must combine rectification of party style with a continuous and serious effort to overcome "leftist" closed-doorism, sectarian sentiments and the idea of "accepting only those of the same class" and to energetically eliminate the influence of "leftist" thinking.

In the new situation, we must further strengthen the alliance between party members and nonparty people and continue attaching primary importance to the strengthening of ideological and political work. We must closely combine ideological and political work with various actual tasks. We must attain the goal of uniting and relying on nonparty cadres and working people to join in strengthening ideological and political work. This is to ensure the smooth progress of economic adjustment and stimulate the greater consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity. Thus, propaganda and education in upholding the four basic principles can be carried out more thoroughly among the people and fuller play can be given to developing socialist democracy and maintaining the socialist legal system. In doing work in all these respects, we must make a point of giving full play to the enthusiasm of nonparty people and enable everyone to regard the proper handling of ideological and political work as his own responsibility, and not just the responsibility of the party organization and party members. Only in this way can we enable ideological and political work to be launched on various fronts and in various posts in a more widespread and penetrating manner and to produce still better results.

Class struggle is no longer the main contradiction in our political life. But it must be soberly realized that class struggle still exists and has not died out. The remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" remain to be seriously tackled. Their poison in the ideological, political and organizational fields remains to be thoroughly eliminated. Counterrevolutionaries and various criminal elements who sabotage the socialist system remain active. Those bent on making trouble are still carrying out instigation and harassment. The remaining influence of feudalism and the bourgeois idea of being selfish and greedy for money still corrupt people's souls. Bourgeois liberalization, extreme individualism and anarchism are still growing among a number of people. There are contradictions between the enemy and ourselves involved here, but most are problems among the people. Therefore, our ideological and political work among the people must be considerably strengthened. We must further strengthen cooperation between party members and nonparty people, closely work with the forces of nonparty cadres and working personnel in fighting an extremely small number of enemies who harm the socialist cause and disrupt stability and unity. Concerning some erroneous ideas and words and deeds among the people, we should also unite nonparty forces to make a penetrating study, clarify conditions, make a concrete analysis, strictly distinguish between two different types of contradictions, and seek a solution through elaborate ideological and educational work by chiefly adopting the guideline of providing people with guidance and using the method of setting forth facts, reasoning things out and convincing people. Only in this way can we really attain the aim of uniting and relying on the broadest mass of comrades and friends. On the one hand, we can confine the real enemy to the smallest area and triumph over them. On the other, we can unite the broad masses of people in advancing together in a joint effort to achieve new victory in socialist modernization!

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES GUANGWU RESURGENCE

HK111111 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 81 p 5

[Abridged article by Zang Rong [5258 1539] originally carried by WENSHI ZHISHI [LITERACY AND HISTORICAL KNOWLEDGE]: "On the Guangwu Resurgence"]

I

[Text] A dynasty was said to undergo a resurgence when it rose again from a decline to prosperity. Not many cases of resurgence in Chinese history were worthy of the name.

The "Guangwu resurgence" was a success. Ancient scholars highly appraised this resurgence. Zhang Chun of the Eastern Han Dynasty said: "(Guangwu) rose from among ordinary people, cleaned up the country, put down rebellions and succeeded to and revived the enterprise left behind by his forefathers." ("Biographies of Zhang, Cao and Zheng" in the "Book of the Later Han") Chen Liang, a poet of the Southern Song Dynasty, remarked: "The Guangwu resurgence was a brilliant career without parallel in history." (Theses on Ancient Events, Part I" in "Collection of Works by Chen Liang," vol 5) Wang Fuzhi, a thinker during the last years of the Ming Dynasty, held that Emperor Guangwu "unquestionably ranked first among all emperors" and "Guangwu was the only emperor after the three-dynasty period who won the reins of government single-handedly." ("Theses on Historical Events," vol 6)

Liu Xiu, known as Emperor Guangwu, was the first emperor of the Eastern Han Dynasty. He was a member of the Western Han imperial family, which was declining when the family line reached Liu Xiu. During his youth he participated in agricultural production and traveled as a grain dealer to distant places. According to historical records, he "grew up among the people" and "rose from among ordinary people." That is, he did not begin his life as a nobleman, so he knew about the weal and woe of the people. When he was 28, he joined his elder brother Liu Yin in launching a struggle against Wang Mang's tyrannical government. Tempered in the ruthless war, he became a brave and resourceful general. In the battle at Kunyang, he rendered outstanding meritorious service, which made him enjoy high prestige among allied armies. In A.D. 24, he was engaged in a battle with Wang Lang in Hebei Province. Pursued by the enemy troops, he fled southward at night. Upon arriving in Wulouting village in Raoyang County, he was pale with cold and hunger. Feng Yi, his subordinate, fetched him a bowl of bean soup. After finishing the soup, he felt very comfortable. The next day, he told others: "The bean soup which Feng Yi gave me to eat last night relieved me of my cold and hunger." Vagrant life during the war time gave him an opportunity to experience the people's sufferings. This induced him to adopt a relatively lenient policy after he mounted the throne.

II

After assuming the reins of government, Liu Xiu was faced with a country which was in a hopeless mess. Feng Yan, a contemporary of Liu Xiu, portrayed the conditions at that time thus: "Disaster lingered, war did not cease and harsh punishments were inflicted and heavy taxes imposed on the people.... Fathers and sons wandered about destitute, Husbands parted with their wives, houses were unoccupied and farmland lay idle," and "even the poor and lowly people were full of grievances." ("Biographies of Huan and Feng" in the "Book of the Later Han") In short, social contradictions of various kinds were sharpened to an unprecedented extent.

First, there were class contradictions. For many years Wang Mang waged war against the Xiongnu tribe and enforced severe laws and imposed heavy taxes, making people of all walks of life unable to eke out a living. Many peasants died of hunger and epidemic disease and large groups of craftsmen who were forced to work for the government also died of hunger, so that the stink of corpses pervaded the whole city of Changan. ("Biographies of Kui Xiao and Gongsun Shu" in the "Book of the Later Han")

Second, there were contradictions within the ruling class. Wang Mang mounted the throne by wielding his power and by fraud, thus creating a contradiction between his regime and the old nobles of the Western Han Dynasty. He fabricated charges against them. At the end of A.D. 10, he killed hundreds of noblemen and members of the imperial family under different pretexts. ("Records of Han, part 29" in "Zi Zhi Encyclopedia," vol 37) He persecuted the intellectuals even more brutally. As a result, the relations between the scholastic community and the Wang Mang regime were strained.

The scholars refused to cooperate with the Wang Mang regime. Some "resigned from their official positions," others "confined themselves to their houses under the pretext of illness" and still others "changed their names and lived in seclusion." ("Biographies of Zhuo, Lu, Wei and Liu" in the "Book of the Later Han") This caused the ruling class to split.

Furthermore, Wang Mang willfully insulted the minority nationalities, thereby sharpening the contradiction between the Han and these minority nationalities and provoking wars for many years running. Economically, the currency system was confused, prices rose drastically, the population dwindled, farmland lay idle and agricultural production was in a mess. According to "Principalities, part 5" in the "Book of the Later Han," as a result of the two-decade-long chaos caused by Wang Mang, "the country's population was reduced by 20 to 30 percent."

III

It was precisely under these conditions that Emperor Guangwu led the country to "resurgence." He eliminated chaos and restored order by chiefly starting with the following three points.

First, he adopted a moderate policy toward the peasants and took practical measures to heighten the laborers' status and lighten their burdens. The problem of servants and maids had been a serious social problem during the last year of the Western Han Dynasty. When Wang Mang ruled the country and peasant uprisings broke out against him, many people were held and sold as slaves. To emancipate this productive force, Emperor Guangwu, after mounting the throne, issued nine decrees on the release of slaves and maids and the prohibition of ill treatment of slaves and maids. These decrees heightened the dignity and status of the peasants who had been made slaves, and aroused their interest in productive labor. In the sixth year of his reign (A.D. 30), Emperor Guangwu reduced the taxes on agricultural lands from one-tenth of the harvests to one-thirtieth, thus lightening the burden on the peasants. This rate of taxes on agricultural lands was equal to that during the reigns of Emperors Wen and Jing of the Western Han Dynasty, which were times of peace and prosperity. In the same year, he also wanted to streamline production and ordered that the staff of the government offices at the prefecture and county levels be retrenched. During the last years of his reign, he did not wage a war rashly. Historical records had it that when the country was in peace, he "did not say a word about military force."

Emperor Guangwu also took the lead in practicing frugality. This was recorded in "Obedient Officials" in the "Book of the Later Han": He did not wear beautiful clothes and listen to decadent music, nor did he make a hobby of collecting jade objects for appreciation. He also disallowed principality and county chiefs to send him articles of tribute, saying that this would waste money and manpower. He sent the fine steeds, which had been offered to him as tribute, to draw chariots. He gave the precious swords to his cavalrymen. He did not build luxurious palaces for himself and did not hold hunting parties, which would result in a waste of money and manpower. He also issued to the country a decree on holding "simple and frugal funerals." Before he died, he ordered that his funeral "should be frugal" just like the funeral for Emperor Wen of the Western Han Dynasty and that "only earthenware and no gold, silver or any other metal objects should be buried with him." This was a commendable deed of a feudal emperor. Influenced by him, the empress and imperial concubines and some senior officials in the early period of the Eastern Han Dynasty paid close attention to practicing frugality. Xuan Bing, the first imperial censor during the reign of Emperor Guangwu, held a very high position in the government and was allowed to sit together with the emperor. Nevertheless, he did not seek privileges in his daily life. "Xuan Bing was frugal in food and clothing." Wang Liang, who was appointed by Liu Xiu as minister of education and cultural affairs, "performed his duty cautiously and honestly, and never allowed his wife to come to his office."

His assistant, named Bao Hui, once passed by his house while carrying out an assignment outdoors, and saw Wang Liang's wife modestly dressed, coming home from the fields and taking with her a bundle of firewood. He was deeply touched. ("Biographies of Xuan, Zhang, Wang, Du, Guo, Su, Cheng, Zheng and Zhao" in the "Book of the Later Han") An honest and intelligent government formed by these people was beneficial to the peasants.

Second, Emperor Guangwu improved the relations within the ruling class. He won over the scholars and put them in major positions. He was polite to his ministers and had deep confidence in them. For example, Zhou Dang of Taiyuan, Wang Liang of Donghai and Wang Cheng of Shanyang had retired to obscurity during the time when Wang Mang held sway. Emperor Guangwu insistently called them to office. Wang Liang later became a high ranking official in the Eastern Han Dynasty. Zhou Dang refused to take an official post. Emperor Guangwu did not force him to accept his offer. Instead, he gave him 40 rolls of fabric as a gift. Yan Guang was a schoolmate of Emperor Guangwu. After the eastern dynasty was founded, he "changed his name and retired to obscurity." Emperor Guangwu sent a special messenger, together with "a cart and some fabric as a present," to offer him an appointment. "It was only after being repeatedly invited that he came to see the emperor." The emperor shared the bed with him as they did during their boyhood. This story was told with general approval. ["Biographies of People Who Retired to Obscurity" in the "Book of the Later Han"] Emperor Guangwu's policy of respecting and trusting the intellectuals was welcomed by the scholars at that time. Many scholars who refused to work for Wang Mang joined and served the new government.

Emperor Guangwu also got along very well with the ministers who had rendered outstanding service. He did not harbor suspicions against them. Instead, he delegated power to them and gave them a free rein in running the local governments. During the initial period of his reign, Emperor Guangwu assigned Feng Yi, his most capable assistant, to amass heavy troops to garrison Guanzhong and take charge of the local government. Someone submitted a report to the emperor, telling him that Feng Yi monopolized power in Guanzhong, tried to win popular support by less than honorable means and styled himself "prince of Xianyang." The emperor showed Feng Yi this report and said: "Officially, you are a general and a minister and I am the emperor. Affectionately, we are as dear to each other as members of one family. Why should we harbor suspicions against each other?" ("Biographies of Feng, Cen and Jia" in the "Book of the Later Han") He treated the generals with absolute sincerity. Jia Fu, a senior general, was seriously wounded in the battle of Zhending. Emperor Guangwu felt so sad that he told some other generals: "I heard that his wife is pregnant. Should he die, and if the baby is a girl, my son will marry her; and if it is a boy, I will give my daughter to him in marriage. I will not let his wife live in misery." Later, Jia Fu recovered from his wound. He was so grateful to the emperor that he fought even more bravely in battle than before. Emperor Guangwu acted in good faith to the generals who came over from the enemy and treated them with sincerity. Zhu Wei formerly worked for Emperor Gengshi, the last emperor of the Xin Dynasty founded by Wang Mang, and defended the city of Luoyang against Emperor Guangwu's army. He also participated in the murder of Liu Yin, Emperor Guangwu's elder brother. Emperor Guangwu sent someone to persuade him to surrender, telling him that "one who undertakes a great task does not bear minor offenses in mind, and if you surrender now you can still keep your rank of nobility." Zhu Wei surrendered and, as promised, was given the title of marquis of Fugou in charge of supply of food and clothing in the imperial palace. He was rich and held a high position the rest of his life. Emperor Guangwu often taught his subordinates to unite and work concertedly for the stability of the country. In the early period of his reign, Kou Xun and Jia Fu, who were senior generals, were at odds with each other. For a long time they had not sat at the same table. The emperor gave them assignments, saying: "The country is not yet at peace. How can you bear personal grudges against each other?" Persuaded by him, the two generals "sat together happily" and "left the palace in the same car." Eventually, they became good friends. ("Biographies of Deng and Kuo" in the "Book of the Later Han") Being apt at handling his relations with his ministers, Emperor Guangwu was able to maintain a relatively stable political situation throughout his reign. He formed a united ruling group of the Eastern Han Dynasty with 28 generals and 365 vassals who had rendered distinguished services as the mainstay.

Third, Emperor Guangwu paid attention to improving the administrative structure and developing production. During the war period, he had already attached importance to improving the administrative structure. When he was sent by Emperor Gengshi to expand his forces in Hebei, he released all prisoners who had been wronged, and abrogated all harsh rules and regulations in all principalities and counties he visited. He held examinations for all officials, ranging from a principality chief to a petty official. He dismissed the incapable and promoted the capable, strictly enforcing the requirements for the officials. After mounting the throne, he ordered that penalties for violations of law be reduced and the victims of frameup cases be rehabilitated. He also dismissed a group of corrupt and harsh officials and replaced them with honest and benevolent ones. ("Basic Annals of Emperor Guangwu" in the "Book of the Later Han") He appointed Du Shi to be governor of Nanyang Prefecture. Du Shi was frugal and resourceful. He wiped out the thugs and built up the prestige of the government. He reduced the volume of voluntary labor for the local people. He had pools and ponds built and wasteland reclaimed, so that "every household in the prefecture became well-off." People at that time likened him to Zhao Xinchun, an honest and benevolent official during the Western Han Dynasty. They said: "Formerly, Zhao Xinchun was like a father to the people; now, Du Shi is like a mother to us." ("Biography of Du Shi" in the "Book of the Later Han") Emperor Guangwu also commended the honest officials who defied the local bullies. Dong Xuan, mayor of Luoyang, had a servant of a princess executed. This princess complained against Dong Xuan to the emperor. Instead of punishing Dong Xuan, the emperor conferred on him the honorable title of "an iron-willed mayor." ("Continuation of the Book of the Han Dynasty" in "Taiping Comprehensive History") He also solved the problem of annexation of territories by resettling the people in order to open up wasteland and grow food grain in areas in dispute. During the 21st year of his reign (A.D. 48), "three battalions of troops were stationed in border principalities to open up wasteland and grow food grain," and prisoners were released and resettled in border areas. These measures played a positive role in helping people lead a stable life and arousing their enthusiasm in production.

In handling the questions concerning minority nationalities, Emperor Guangwu adopted the policy of "reconciliation" whenever possible. Ma Wu, a senior general, suggested dispatching an army to conquer the Xiongnu tribe. The emperor disagreed, saying: "The country has just begun to enjoy peace and the people have not yet recovered sufficiently. Can we afford to launch an expedition?" He held that "reconciliation is a better choice when it is not the right time for war." The correctness of Emperor Guangwu's policy toward the minority nationalities led to a stable situation in the border areas during the initial period of the Eastern Han Dynasty.

IV

Thanks to the more than 30 years of efforts made by Emperor Guangwu and his ministers, the later period of his reign and the two subsequent reigns of Emperors Ming and Zhang saw a stable situation in society. According to the "Records of the Criminal Law" in the "History of the Han Dynasty," people during the reigns of Emperors Guangwu and Ming were free from "disasters of war" and "enjoyed a happy life." At that time, people lived and worked in peace and contentment and the social situation was stable, so that people showed greater enthusiasm in production. As a result, the economy was restored and developed quickly and the population increased year after year. By the time of the reign of Emperor He, the population had increased from 21,007,820 to 53,296,229. For many years after the reign of Emperor Guangwu, "abundant harvests of all food crops were reaped," "silkworm raising and wheat growing developed," "the officials were competent and the people worked contentedly," and "there was peace throughout the country." This could only be attributed to Liu Xiu, Emperor Guangwu, who initiated the period of peace.

Wang Fuzhi, a famous thinker, said: "It is easy for a country to be stirred up but hard for it to calm down." Facts of the Guangwu resurgence tell us: To accomplish the transition from great disorder to great order, we must straighten things out, readjust relations in various fields and resolve various kinds of contradictions. Only thus can we create a stable situation. Going with the tide of historical development, Liu Xiu had acted in this way, so that he was able to "eliminate chaos, restore order and bring peace to the country." This was a very important historical experience.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON WARSHIP TRAINING SIMULATOR

HK120444 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 81 p 2

[Report: "China's First Warship-Handling Training Simulator Is Born"]

[Text] The navy 101 plant has succeeded in manufacturing our country's first warship-handling simulator, which was installed and put into trial-operation in a certain unit of the East Sea Fleet at the end of March.

In training captains in the past, the fleet warship units demanded that the trainee captains start practical handling training on board as soon as they finished their lessons in theory and knowledge. However, this practice proved disadvantageous since both fuel consumption and machinery wear and tear were high. In addition to this, it was necessary for all personnel on board the warship to work in coordination, and the new captains often caused accidents. Other foreign nations started to study and manufacture a warship-handling simulator in the 1960's in order to institute simulator ship-handling training. The 101 plant, responsible for the fleet warship training materials research and production, started to design and manufacture the simulator in 1978. There was insufficient information at the time, as there were only a few advertisements and instructions for use. Relying on their own efforts and working hard, they brought into play collective wisdom and strength, and fulfilled the task of manufacturing our country's first warship-handling training simulator after 2 years of repeated experiments and improvements. This project only cost 200,000 yuan; the import of such a simulator from abroad would cost \$1.8 million.

The warship-handling training simulator employs an electronic analogue computer to control the dynamic mathematical simulator and carry out handling training in situations similar to those aboard the vessel. The simulator bridge is equipped with the necessary instruments which look like the real ones and have the same functions. Thus, the trainee captains can see on a big screen a projection of the simulated sea, views of the harbor and the deck of the vessel, and can also command the helmsman. At the same time, the angle of steering and (the ?timing) are fed into the electronic computer which in turn gives the speed, direction and position of the vessel. Thus, the trainee captains can see from the screen the movements of the simulated vessel under their own handling. Simultaneously, the navigation recording meter accurately records the track of the vessel in order to facilitate examination and analysis of the effects later. The simulator can carry out maneuvers in moving away from or towards a wharf, avoiding collisions at sea, and sailing in narrow waterways and at night, and also makes possible sea tactical handling. It is said that this equipment accords with the maneuvering functions of the vessel. The captains can maneuver with high proficiency at sea after undergoing training here. Thus, a qualified captain can be trained within a short period of on-board training. This saves both fuel consumption and work hours for the main engines.

STATE COUNCIL OFFICIALS INSPECT PORTS, RAILWAYS

OW090235 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1300 GMT 8 May 81

[By XINHUA reporter Zhang Guangyou]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--A number of leading comrades of the State Council recently led the responsible comrades and technical personnel of concerned ministries and commissions to inspect docks at various sea ports and railway sections. Together with local leading cadres, they studied how to increase transportation efficiency and solve the problem of congestion. Their action has achieved significant results.

They left Beijing on 17 March and travelled a total of 12,000 km in 40 days. They inspected 10 ports including Dalian, Huludao, Qinhuangdao, Qingdao, Lianyungang, Shanghai, Xiamen and Guangzhou and checked various sections of 17 railways including Sha (Cheng)-Tong (Liao), Jinghu, Zhegan, Jiangguang, Zhiliu, Jiaozhi and Taijiao.

Through investigation and study, the leading comrades of the State Council and departments concerned put forward the following suggestions at various places in the light of the problems existing in communications and transport departments:

1. Leading cadres at various levels and communications and transport departments should inspire revolutionary enthusiasm, investigate and study the new situation and new problems in a deepgoing manner, strengthen ideological and political work and raise the level of management.
2. It is necessary to pay good attention to increasing labor efficiency and economic benefit.
3. The various enterprises in industrial and transport departments should learn from Shanghai, learn the system of fixed responsibility in production with a link between output and payment in agricultural management and learn from the Chinese table tennis team in revitalizing the Chinese spirit. It is necessary to solve the problem of egalitarianism such as "eating in the canteen the same as everyone else" and integrate responsibility, rights and benefits. The piece work system in calculating wages may be implemented in some units with the right conditions.
4. It is necessary to strengthen the organizational and disciplinary sense of staff members and workers and strictly enforce labor discipline.
5. It is necessary to improve and revise unreasonable management systems, rules and regulations.
6. The communications and transport departments should know that they must serve the national economy and foreign trade.

The leading comrades of the State Council and departments concerned are convinced that, judging from the situation in various localities, the important thing is to strengthen the capital construction of ports and land and water transportation facilities and increase the capacity in handling freight and transport capability in order to promote the development of the national economy. However, numerous facts have shown that, due to shortcomings in our work, we have not fully utilized the existing transport facilities in a reasonable manner. The communications and transport departments can still tap latent potential. As long as we strengthen our leadership, improve operations and management and fully whip up the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members and workers, the efficiency of communications and transport work can certainly be raised on the basis of the present conditions and the situation of congestion on the transport front can also be improved.

OFFICIAL PREDICTS PRC TO RECEIVE MORE TOURISTS

OW111649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA)--The number of tourists visiting China between 1981-1985 is expected to increase about 30 percent each year, said Han Kehua, director general of the State General Administration for Travel and Tourism. Han Kehua, 62, who was appointed head of the administration in January, made the prediction today in a press conference for Chinese correspondents in Beijing.

Last year, Han Kehua said, China received some 530,000 foreign tourists and visitors in addition to more than 5 million compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and Overseas Chinese who returned to travel and visit relatives. The tourists came from more than 110 countries and regions. China's tourist industry earned \$617 million in 1980, he said.

China's tourist industry has developed rapidly since 1978 as a result of increased state and local investment in the trade, he said. Hotels in major tourist centers have added accommodations for 4,300 people since last year. State tourism investment will be spent on China's major tourist centers, and various areas are encouraged to boost the industry in all possible ways, he said.

The former vice foreign minister and ambassador to four countries said that China's policy in developing tourism is to promote friendly exchanges between China and various countries and to help increase the country's foreign exchange income. A new leading group under the State Council, headed by Vice Premier Chen Muhua, has been set up to guide the trade.

"Much remains to be done in tourism," he said. Efforts must be made to improve famous scenic spots and places of historical interest, transport and hotel service and other services as well as to train people for the industry.

Tourism is now being taught in six Chinese universities and colleges, he said. China held a 23-day first national training course for hotel managers early this year, which was attended by more than 100 managers of hotels as well as representatives of tourist organizations in 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

SCIENTISTS PROPOSE DESERTIFICATION CONTROLS

OW120122 Beijing XINHUA in English 0106 GMT 12 May 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA)--Proposals for prompt action to control sand encroachment, made by a group of Chinese scientists after a one-year investigation, have been approved by the State Agricultural Commission.

The investigation group composed of 40 experts led by Professor Zhu Zhenda, director of the Lanzhou Desert Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, conducted the survey in 12 provinces and autonomous regions in northwest, north and northeast China. They stressed that the only way to control desert encroachment is to rationally utilize local natural resources.

The survey shows that in these northern parts of China, 170,000 square kilometers of land have been invaded by sand and classified as desertification areas. Another 170,000 square kilometers have been classified as areas facing the danger of desertification. Of the desertification areas invaded by shifting sand, about 120,000 square kilometers are of long-standing origin. The rest have deteriorated in the past half century mainly due to overreclamation of land, overgrazing and uncontrolled tree felling.

In their report to the State Agricultural Commission, the scientists put forward proposals for changing the pattern of land use in semi-arid and desert grasslands. They propose limiting the cultivation of dry crops and cordoning off deserted farmlands and degenerating grasslands for protection and natural regeneration. Trees will be planted between sand dunes and drought-resistant shrubs will be grown on the dunes to prevent the movement of the sand. Criss-crossing networks of tree belts and small groves of trees will be planted and forage farms set up to protect existing farmland and restore ecological balance. The report suggests that less stock be pastured on natural grasslands and new pasturelands be cultivated. Scientific methods of grazing will be adopted.

A decision was made at a meeting held in March this year in Jining, Inner Mongolia, to set up experimental protection and control areas in two autonomous counties in Inner Mongolia and one county in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. The State Agricultural Commission plans to hold courses this autumn to train officials in charge of sand control work and spread experience in checking desert encroachment.

The survey of the desertification areas is part of a current nation-wide survey covering farmlands, grasslands, forests, deserts, rivers and lakes and existing conditions of agriculture, livestock raising and fisheries. Based on the data collected, plans will be mapped out for the rational use of the resources and for the future modernization of agriculture.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SETS INSPECTION TOUR

OW120424 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 81

[Report by station correspondent Hu Dezu]

[Text] In keeping with the guidelines of the circular about the NPC Standing Committee's decision on organizing NPC Standing Committee members to inspect work, the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress has organized members of the NPC Standing Committee in our province and members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress into six inspection groups to carry out inspections in Shangro, Jiujiang, Ganzhou and Jian Prefectures and Nanchang, Jingdezhen and Jiujiang Municipalities. These inspection groups are to be headed by Yang Shangkui, member of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; Fang Zhichun, member of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress; and by Liu Junxiu, Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan and Xie Xianghuang, vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress.

Xiang Layu, member of the NPC Standing Committee, will accompany one of the inspection groups to conduct an on-the-spot inspection in Jiujiang Municipality. Other members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress who are not joining the inspection groups may conduct inspections locally, if they can get away from their offices and if their physical conditions permit. The inspections will center around economic readjustment and the progress made in implementing the various resolutions of the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress. In the cities the inspection will concentrate on industrial readjustment and on consolidation and reorganization of existing enterprises. In the rural areas the inspection will cover the implementation of rural economic policies and progress made in perfecting the various types of responsibility systems. Members of the inspection groups will also set their own inspection targets.

The general office of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress has issued a circular to members of the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels and to members of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress on related matters concerning the inspection.

The circular pointed out: In conducting the inspection, members should go among the masses, proceed into the realities of life, grasp typical cases and carry out investigation and study. They should report all problems discovered during the inspection to local CCP committees, people's congresses and peoples governments for discussion in order to solve them.

The various inspection groups are scheduled to leave in a few days.

SHANGHAI MAYOR WANG DAOHAN SPELLS OUT WORK TASKS

OW120211 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government held a plenary meeting this morning. Mayor Wang Daohan spoke about the municipal government's current tasks based on the resolution of the third session of the seventh municipal People's Congress and the plan of the municipal CCP Committee. In his speech, Mayor Wang Daohan called on leading comrades at all levels to maintain close ties with the masses and understand their hardships while making efforts to strengthen ideological work. All problems bearing on the immediate interests of the masses, he added, should be solved whenever possible. On the other hand, the people should be told why some other problems cannot be presently solved in order to win their understanding. This way the cadres and the masses would be able to work with one mind and in a coordinated way to make our work more successful. Attending the meeting were Vice Mayors Han Zheyi, Chen Jinhua, Yang Shifa, Zhao Zukang, Pei Xianbai and Yang Di, together with responsible comrades of various committees, offices and bureaus under the municipal People's Government.

Mayor Wang Daohan stressed that the following major tasks, centered around economic and continued social stability, should be fulfilled: 1) Industrial production should be increased. 2) Economic readjustment plan under the sixth 5-year plan should be formulated. 3) Science and technology should be promoted to serve economic construction. 4) Distribution and construction of houses should be implemented. 5) Prevention and treatment of disease during the summer season should be effectively carried out. 6) Increased efforts to maintain social order should be made.

The mayor emphasized that the key to improving work in all other fields lies in successful economic work. To fulfill this year's various tasks, he said, we must rely on the initiative of cadres at all levels and the broad masses. We must protect and stimulate the initiative of the broad masses of grassroots cadres and the people who put forward advanced economic targets for increasing production in response to the call of the party and the state. We should not describe the achieving of a relatively high production target, attained conditionally through subjective efforts, as a "left" mistake and thus create a misconception that the lower the target the better. The broad masses of cadres must have a correct attitude toward correcting mistakes, so that they will be mentally prepared for correcting them in keeping with the ideological line and the work style and the methods of work and will endeavor to solve problems at the grassroots level giving initiative and the pioneering spirit full play.

Mayor Wang Daohan called on departments concerned to handle as quickly as possible the 1,137 proposals submitted by the deputies at the municipal People's Congress and to keep the deputies informed expeditiously on the disposal of the proposals they have submitted. They should also report to the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress and the municipal People's Government on the handling of such proposals.

The mayor said: Entrusted by the people and in the spirit of being masters running their own affairs, the deputies had submitted many proposals concerning the immediate interests of the masses at the third session of the seventh municipal People's Congress. The number of proposals submitted at this session, more than double that submitted at the previous session, represented the biggest number of proposals ever submitted. All departments concerned should respect the views of the deputies and should handle those proposals responsibly in accordance with the relevant state principles, policies and decrees and in the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

Mayor Wang Daohan said: Various committees, offices and bureaus and districts and counties should each assign a responsible comrade to handle the proposals separately in a manner of drawing inferences about other cases from one instance and achieving understanding by analogy, and to draw up measures for improving our work.

At today's meeting Mayor Wang Daohan announced that a citywide scientific and technological work meeting would be held this month and that the main topic would be how science and technology could develop harmoniously with economic and social construction so that they could play an effective role in all fields, making still greater contributions toward economic readjustment and municipal construction.

SHANGHAI'S CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS TRIBUTE TO ATHLETES

OW091959 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpts] A meeting to commend athletes and coaches who set records and scaled new heights was held in the cinema of the Shanghai municipal exhibition hall on the afternoon of 9 May.

Responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Zhao Xingzhi, Xia Zhengnong and Wang Mingzhang attended the meeting.

Medals and certificates of merit were presented to 189 outstanding athletes, coaches and teams at the meeting.

CHEN GUODONG ATTENDS PERFORMANCE IN SHANGHAI

OW120608 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] According to reports by JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO the Hubei song and dance ensemble has presented to the people of Shanghai a repertoire of songs and dances with our national style and the special local flavor of Hubei. Its performance began on 10 May at the Shanghai music hall and was warmly welcomed by the Shanghai audience.

(Fu Shuguang), a noted young singer, sang "The River Is Filled With Log Rafts and Songs," a folk song of Changyang and one of the programs which the Hubei people like the most. Young women singers (Li Jun), (Chen Lanxi) and (Liu Mingyang) performed a female vocal trio. (Chen Liangyou), who is one of the dancers for the duet "Ah! Tomorrow," danced as usual although his leg was injured. Their performance showed local flavor.

The responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and People's Government watched the performance on the evening of 11 May and ascended the stage to greet the performers after the successful performance. The responsible persons included Chen Guodong, Hu Lijiao, Wang Daohan, Zhong Min, Xiao Zhengnong and Chen Yi.

ZHEJIANG CALLS FOR CONTROL OF PUBLIC ORDER

OW090043 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] At a work conference held recently to review the situation throughout Zhejiang Province, it was pointed out: Strenuous efforts should be made continuously to consolidate social order and deal a telling blow to active criminals. In accordance with guidelines adopted by last year's national conference on consolidating urban security and the national conference on examining work dealing with criminal offences, procuratorial departments at all levels in Zhejiang have closely cooperated with the public security units and courts to further consolidate public security by punishing all kinds of criminal offenders caught in the act, in accordance with the law. As a result, various degrees of improvement in public order and security have thus appeared in Zhejiang's urban and rural areas.

It was emphatically pointed out at the conference that the major tasks of Zhejiang's procuratorial work against crime in 1981 are to further strengthen cooperation between the procuratorial units and the public security departments and people's courts, consolidate public order and security and deal a telling blow to active counterrevolutionaries and criminal offenders who have seriously undermined the social order. Under the leadership of party committees and upper-level procuratorial organs, efforts should also be made to promote such activities as learning from Lei Feng, fostering new habits, commending good people and good deeds and promoting the five stresses and four beauties in close connection with the actual conditions of procuratorial work against crime. Meanwhile, effective methods should also be adopted to publicize education on the socialist legal system so as to help the masses of cadres and people understand our legal system better. Moreover, special attention should be made to help through education those young people who have taken a wrong step in life and to go all out to prevent crime, so that abiding by the law can become a common practice among the masses of people and so greater efforts can be rendered to achieving the four modernizations.

ZHEJIANG CONFERENCE ON MILITIA READJUSTMENT ENDS

OW100012 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The provincial conference on militia work jointly called by the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial military district ended the afternoon of 9 May after 5 days in session.

How to strengthen militia building organizationally under the new situation and how to improve militia work were issues discussed at the conference. At the first session, (Zhang Qiliang), deputy commander of the provincial military district, conveyed the central authorities' documents and the guidelines of the Nanjing PLA units' conference on militia work.

The documents conveyed and the report delivered by Deputy Commander (Zhang Qiliang) were studied and discussed by responsible comrades of the prefectural and municipal CCP committees, the military subdistricts, and the county people's armed forces departments who took part in the conference. The comrades heard a report on the progress of an experimental readjustment of the militia organization in a number of counties.

The 9 May session of the conference was addressed by Guan Junting, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and commander of the provincial military district, and by Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee. The conference was summed up by Meng Keming, deputy political commissar of the provincial military district.

It was pointed out at the conference that under the current situation in which the national economy is being readjusted, new conditions and new problems regarding militia building have emerged. To meet the requirements of our economic construction and combat preparedness, it is imperative to spare no efforts in building the militia organizationally.

The conference pointed out that the militia is one of our country's traditional military systems and militia building is a long-term strategic task of the whole party and the whole army. According to the guidelines spelled out in the central authorities' documents, it is necessary to first ensure adequate strength of the militia, improve the quality of militia members, step up political and ideological work among militia units and educate them in patriotism so that militia members will be able to enhance the concept of combat preparedness and national defense. It is necessary to integrate activities of striving to be advanced units by putting militia building on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and of striving to be a good militia member through the campaign to learn from Lei Feng, other heroes and model personnel and to build a socialist spiritual civilization. Militia members should play a vanguard role in promoting socialist decorum and courtesy with "five stresses" and "four beauties."

Local party committees at all levels should strengthen their leadership over militia work, pay attention and support this work.

In their speeches at today's session, both Guan Junting and Wang Fang emphatically pointed out the importance of accomplishing the readjustment of the militia organization. They reaffirmed the militia's achievements in safeguarding the country's coastal and border defenses and its four modernizations program. They urged local party committees at various levels to include militia work in their agendas, strengthen their leadership over it and assign a secretary to supervise this work. Military organizations at various levels should obey and subject themselves to leadership of local party committees, act as their good staff officers, work hard to accomplish the task of readjusting the militia organization and put militia building on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily.

BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG MILITARY PARADES--The air force units stationed in Hangzhou and a Hangzhou garrison district unit held separate military parades on 3 May. Leaders of the air force units and the Hangzhou garrison unit reviewed the troops and called on commanders and fighters to carry out the instructions of the leading comrades of the CCP Central Military Commission, improve military training and make new contributions to defending the motherland and the four modernizations. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 81 OW]

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN ON NEED FOR VIGOROUS ECONOMY

OW120525 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 81

[Report on article by Comrade Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee, published in issue No 9 of BAN YUE TAN, entitled: "Correctly Distinguish Liveliness and Disorder"]

[Text] The article says: Most of our comrades share the common view that the economic situation at present is unmatched since the founding of our country. However, confused by some specific work problems, a handful of people have held that since the party's third plenary session, ideological emancipation and policy readjustment have gone too far, turning things upside down, particularly in rural areas. This view is definitely wrong. On the contrary, we hold that since the conclusion of the party's third plenary session, the whole party and [words indistinct] have gone all out to carry out ideological emancipation, systematically correct "left" errors, and implement a series of correct policies on economic work. Instead of muddling things up, we have invigorated our economy.

Thanks to the implementation of guidelines adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, a bumper yield of such major farm products as grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops was gathered in Hubei Province in 1979, while marked achievements were also made in diversified economy and household sideline occupations among commune members. The average income of each commune member from collective distribution amounts to 106 yuan, an increase of nearly 25 percent over 1978. Hit by extremely serious flooding and waterlogging, only exceeded by that of 1954, the output of Hubei Province's major farm crops in 1980 was slightly lower than 1979. But thanks to the implementation of correct policies, there was ideological stability among the masses of people. The masses of peasants said: If we were still under the rule of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we would have no way of making a living when Hubei was hit by such a serious flood as in 1980. However, attention must be paid to the serious losses caused by last year's natural disasters. At present, many problems still exist concerning the people's livelihood and production in disaster-stricken areas which must be solved without delay. But we are firmly convinced that, so long as we continue to conscientiously implement the line, principles and policies laid down by the party's third plenary session and rely on the masses of people, we will surely be able to tide over temporary difficulties, wrest a better harvest, and make up for our losses.

Instead of clearly seeing the excellent situation in the countryside, why have some comrades maintained the view that things have been turned upside down? This is mainly due to the influence of "left" errors committed in guiding economic work over the past many years. Meanwhile, some comrades have formed a series of "left" conventions in dealing with problems and doing things. Divorcing themselves from the Marxist theory of knowledge that practice is the only criterion for truth, they have proceeded from a "left" viewpoint and mistakenly regarded "left" things in the past as socialism itself. For instance, some comrades have for a long time been accustomed to independent management of state commerce, to egalitarianism, and to the practice of sharing food from the same big pot and working in the same place. Regarding new ways which have broken through old conventions—different economic sectors and various channels of circulation in commercial work, vigorous development of the rural market, the establishment of the system of responsibility in agricultural production bases on a division of labor while gearing remuneration to output in rural areas, and the practice of fixing farm output quotas for each household in areas where conditions are difficult—those comrades who are accustomed to observing and analyzing various problems with a "left" viewpoint, have regarded all these as something completely chaotic. In point of fact, the so-called chaos they describe actually represents in itself our achievements in breaking through the shackles of "left" errors to invigorate our economy.

At present, the broad masses of peasants warmly support the current party policies on the rural economy. They do not look upon liveliness as disorder, but what they are afraid of is liveliness once again turning to stagnation. This is a question which merits our special attention. Obviously, it is wrong not to be able to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas and distinguish right from wrong, and once again take the same old wrong "left" road by following a rigid rule in doing everything and regarding every single thing "left" as orthodox.

Some problems occurred when we first began to correct the "left" errors and invigorate our economy some time ago. We must solve these problems in total seriousness, and under no circumstances should we take them lightly. For instance, it is necessary to deal a telling blow to speculation and profiteering, take resolute action against illegal felling of trees, and to resolutely correct aimless distribution of bonuses. Meanwhile, greater efforts should be made to study some of the specific problems arising from the system of responsibility in agricultural production so that it can be gradually perfected. Regarding some items under the second category of farm and sideline products which have failed to fulfill the procurement and delivery plans, efforts should be made to analyze the actual conditions in different areas and work out a policy solution. To ensure fulfillment of procurement and delivery quotas, it is necessary to carry out education or necessary administrative measures. Furthermore, we must also understand that due to different levels of understanding and practical experience among the people, and especially due to interference of various erroneous ideas in society at large, any single line, principle and policy, no matter how correct it is, will inevitably encounter this or that problem in the course of implementation. As we have entered an important turning point in our history, we are now facing many new things and new problems. Therefore, we must be cautious in our work, (?work out effective methods) and strictly guard against unnecessary waste. Moreover, it is impracticable to demand that the readjustment and transformation programs be carried out without any problem whatsoever. We have always believed that attention should be paid to one tendency which is covered by another, and that the four fundamental principles must be upheld while making greater efforts to correct "left" errors. Regarding some problems mentioned above, we are now trying conscientiously to work out a solution in this spirit. Practice shows that so long as we adopt the effective measures, all these problems can definitely be solved.

In view of the current situation, even though there are signs of disorder in our economic work, they are not mainstream but side issues, and have absolutely nothing to do with the line, principles and policies formulated by the party since its third plenary session. On the contrary, all these phenomena detrimental to socialist construction are actually the very factor that has undermined the line laid down by the party's third plenary session. To adequately solve these problems is consistent with the guideline of the party's third plenary session. Such an effort has absolutely nothing to do with [words indistinct] of the party's third plenary session, for its very purpose is to overcome the interference of all descriptions, implement the guideline of the party's third plenary session in a more correct way and to do an even better job in our economic work.

GUIZHOU TRIO COMMENDED FOR PRESERVING SECRETS

HK110147 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the security committee of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a notice commending Comrades (Zhang Jinxian) of the administrative office of the provincial broadcasting affairs bureau, (Duan Jifan) of the administrative office of the CCP Committee of Guizhou technical college, and (Yuan Shibin) of a certain section of the provincial material reserves management bureau. The notice demanded that all cadres, staff and workers learn from their spirit in spontaneously preserving party and state secrets and work together to do a good job in security work.

On 18 January this year, (Zhang Jinxian) was buying vegetables at (Xinlukou) in Guiyang, when he noticed that a small trader there was holding a central document. He also discovered similar documents in his bundle. (Zhang) promptly reported this to the (Xinlukou) industry and commerce management office. Together they worked on the trader and recovered the documents then and there. Afterwards they went to his home where they found 19 copies of central documents and internal materials of 1966 and 1972. This was immediately reported to the general office of the provincial CCP Committee.

On 1 March, Comrade (Duan Jinfan) discovered that a youth selling meat near Daximen in Guiyang was using a central document as wrapping. He immediately worked on the youth and recovered the document then and there, and also wrote a report to the general office of the provincial CCP Committee.

Last 18 November, Comrade (Yuan Shibin) was journeying through (Wujiao) district of Longli County on his way to Guiyang when he noticed some documents lying by the roadside. He immediately picked them up, took them to Guiyang and handed them over to the provincial material reserves management bureau, which promptly reported the matter to the general office of the provincial CCP Committee.

YUNNAN MEETING DISCUSSES IMPROVING SOCIAL ORDER

HK090707 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on the evening of 7 May on tidying up social order and the markets. Vice Governor Zhao Zengyi presided. Vice Governors Meng Qi and Wu Shengmin spoke on tidying up social order and the markets.

Comrade Meng Qi said: The province scored great success last year through tidying up social order. Generally speaking the state of social order is stable. Execution of policies is also good. However, viewing order in the province as a whole, the situation still merits very great attention on our part. Certain problems have arisen in social order since March. These will seriously endanger the situation unless prompt measures are taken. We must therefore seriously implement the central instructions on strengthening political and legal and public security work, unify our thinking and understanding, heighten vigilance, and take resolute steps to further tidy up social order. We must concentrate on hitting at active counterrevolutionaries, spies and enemy agents, murderers, arsonists, thieves, rapists, bombers, and other criminal elements who seriously sabotage social order, and at major and habitual culprits and gang ringleaders in corruption, embezzlement, graft, smuggling, drug-peddling and speculative activities. We must deal with them severely and rapidly, according to the law.

In connection with hitting at crimes, we must arrest various sinister trends, get a good grasp of basic-level construction and promote comprehensive treatment. We must continue to launch propaganda and education in the legal system and launch the masses to work together to promote social order.

Comrade Wu Shengmin pointed out in his speech: Tidying up the markets and stabilizing market prices represent a current major aspect in tidying up social order. He said: The province's economic development has been relatively smooth this year and has started to show results. Generally speaking the economic situation and the market conditions are relatively good. However, we must also realize that some problems remain in market and price controls. There were rather a lot of cases of speculation, smuggling and drug-peddling in some places in the first quarter of the year. It even happened that certain state-owned and collective enterprises and undertakings ignored the state policies and decrees, violated state regulations, sabotaged market controls and adversely affected the state planned economy.

In order to ensure the smooth progress of economic readjustment and develop the excellent situation of stability and unity in Yunnan, he pointed out in his speech, we must at present get a thoroughly good grasp of the following tasks:

1. We must further implement the State Council instructions on strengthening market control and hitting at speculation and smuggling, and the provincial People's Government's supplementary regulations.
2. We must concentrate on hitting at major and important cases of speculation, smuggling and drug-peddling. We must severely punish ringleaders of gangs who organize internal-external collusion for criminal purposes.
3. We must do a good job in strengthening market controls and uphold social and economic order. We must strictly control the outflow of major materials such as sugar, tea and tobacco. No area or unit may arbitrarily transport these materials out of the province for sale elsewhere without permission from the provincial departments concerned.
4. It is necessary to strictly act according to the relevant state regulations in handling goods brought in and imported by Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots.
5. We must continue to carry out systematic price inspections in order to maintain stability in prices and in the people's daily life.

JIAO RUOYU ADDRESSES BEIJING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK081228 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Recording of the text of Mayor Jiao Ruoyu's speech at the fifth session of the Seventh Beijing Municipal People's Congress]

[Excerpts] All delegates and all committee members! This municipal People's Congress has decided that I serve as the mayor of Beijing Municipality. This shows that all the delegates and the people in Beijing Municipality have confidence in me. I express my heartfelt thanks.

Although I have done some work for the party and people since I joined the revolutionary ranks, my ability is limited and my level is not high. In particular, serving as the mayor of the capital, I feel that my tasks are more arduous and my responsibility more important. In the future, with the assistance of all the people throughout the municipality and all the delegates and under their supervision, I will endeavor to do my work well, cautiously, conscientiously and with all my heart and all my might, together with the personnel of governments at all levels of the municipality, districts and counties.

It is already 3 months since I came to work in Beijing Municipality. Through conducting investigations and study and understanding the situation, I have felt deeply that the CCP Central Committee Secretariat's four directives promulgated in April of last year on the principle of the construction of the capital are very important. It is necessary to study them repeatedly and understand them profoundly. The above-mentioned CCP Central Committee directives on the principle of the construction of the capital are an entirety and are closely related to one another. The CCP Central Committee directives on the characteristics of the capital are the core and the starting point of the principle of the construction of the capital. Only by grasping the characteristics of the capital can we profoundly understand the whole contents and requirements of the four directives.

The implementation of the CCP Central Committee directives on the principle of the construction of the capital must be regarded as the fundamental task of government's work. Entrusted by the municipal People's Government, Comrade Zhao Pengfei made the government's work report which was repeatedly studied, discussed and adopted, and it represents our common opinion. At this municipal People's Congress session and this municipal CPPCC meeting, with a high degree of a sense of political responsibility, the delegates and the committee members seriously examined and discussed the government's work report. The municipal People's Congress session approved this report today.

During the session, all of you have put forward many sound criticisms and good suggestions. This shows that you have greatly supported our municipal government's work. The opinions of the delegates and committee members in their speeches are mainly concentrated on developing industrial and agricultural production, tidying up social order, improving the quality of education, carrying out the activities of five stresses and four beauties, establishing good morality and customs, arranging employment for young people, strengthening the construction and administration of the city, speeding up residential housing construction, bringing environmental pollution under control, solving the problem of the people's livelihood and so on. These are really the problems for which the masses have shown great concern. To solve these problems, the government's work report has put forward some principles, policies and measures. In short, we must, in accordance with the opinions of all people, regard the solution of these problems for which the masses show great concern as the key point of government's work in the future.

With a view to implementing the resolutions of this municipal People's Congress session and completing all tasks put forward by the municipal government's work report, we must now lay stress on doing well in grasping the following three related tasks:

First, while the cadres and masses throughout the municipality are continuously and penetratingly studying the spirit of the CCP Central Committee work conference, leading cadres of the municipal government, districts, counties and bureaus must inspect work in connection with actual conditions. We must not underestimate the influence of leftist ideology and method in our work in Beijing municipality. Up to now we have not eliminated it sufficiently at all. The guiding ideology is to lay stress on solving the problem in this aspect.

Second, it is necessary to improve leadership of the municipal government. In accordance with the principle of the construction of the capital, we must first strengthen overall planning and rational arranging of municipal work so that work in all aspects will forge ahead harmoniously. At present, in division of responsibility between the municipality and its districts, the municipality has too much power concentrated in it. This is not beneficial to fostering the enthusiasm and initiative of the districts and counties. We have investigated and studied the problem, have held many forums with the departments concerned and listened to their opinions and are studying ways to solve the problem.

To strengthen building of political power at the grassroots level is the foundation for doing our work well. We are prepared to study it together with comrades of district and county governments and will take active measures to rectify and strengthen leadership groups, to readjust and perfect organizations, to improve work and to build political power at the grassroots level.

Third, it is essential to work out the 5-year plan for building the capital. Building a modernized big city is basically a very complicated task which involves many other aspects. Our aim is to build Beijing into a socialist capital with a high degree of spiritual and material civilization. At present, there are many problems, and all aspects of work must be readjusted and transformed. The tasks in all aspects are very arduous and are interrelated. We are urgently required to work out a long-term plan for building the capital. We are prepared to start with grasping the 5-year plan and will seriously sum up the historical experience and lessons in building the capital. We must pay attention to the new situation, new problems and new developments, and learn from the advanced experiences of our fraternal provinces and municipalities and foreign countries. We must do well in grasping this important matter.

City building is an important link in building the whole capital. In the near future we must establish a planning committee for building the city, which should recruit responsible cadres of departments concerned and experienced experts; extensively listen to the masses' opinions and work out the plan for building the city as quickly as possible. In working out other plans, we must also pay attention to recruiting experts and listening to the masses' opinions. In short, we must mobilize all forces, make concerted efforts, pool the wisdom of the masses and, through penetrating investigation and study and repeated discussion, formulate a feasible plan suited to the characteristics of the capital so that construction of the capital can develop healthily and harmoniously.

All delegates and all committee members: In doing well in readjusting the national economy, achieving further political stability and implementing the principle of the construction of the capital, we are facing many difficulties and our tasks are very arduous. However, we have many favorable conditions. We must be full of confidence. We have the guidance of the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the earnest concern and direct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the specific guidance and assistance of the State Council and all departments and the vigorous support of the PLA and fraternal provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. More experts and persons of ability have been concentrated in Beijing.

The people of Beijing have glorious revolutionary traditions and enthusiasm in building socialism. So long as we adhere to the four basic principles, resolutely implement the line, principles and policies of the party, closely unite and rely on the masses, are of one heart and one mind and pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone, we can surely overcome difficulties, develop the excellent situation and constantly win new victories in building the capital.

BEIJING'S LEADERS VISIT SHOPS IN TIANANMEN SQUARE

OW100814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 10 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--Cold drink and food shops, the first to be set up in Tiananmen Square in the heart of the Chinese capital, were visited by Beijing's Mayor Jiao Ruoyu and Vice-Mayor Duan Junyi, soon after they opened at 7:30 a.m. today. The two municipal leaders inquired about goods and facilities there and encouraged the young shop assistants to service the people well. These shops were set up within two days by four district and neighbourhood collectives. They had the support of the municipal government and the general office of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. A meeting was held yesterday to make arrangements to ensure supply of goods. Beijing's second commercial bureau promised not only adequate supplies but also plenty of special foods for International Children's Day, June 1.

Every day, thousands and thousands of people visit Tiananmen Square and the nearby Great Hall of the People, memorial hall for Chairman Mao, Palace Museum, historical museum, Zhongshan Park and the working people's palace of culture. Before these four shops were set up, there was no place to buy food or drink in the square. The only service offered was photo taking.

BEIJING ARMYMEN, CIVILIANS FIGHT LARGE FOREST FIRE

OW102134 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1625 GMT 10 May 81

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 May (XINHUA)--On 26 April 1981 a mountain forest fire broke out in the Zhaitang area of Mentoughou District, Beijing Municipality. More than 13,000 army-men and civilians rushed to the scene, and after 24 hours of efforts, they finally put out this big fire.

The fire occurred about 1100 that day in the Nanshan Mountains, located some 1,500 meters above sea level in Zhaitang commune, Mentougou district. Flames several dozen meters high spread over the tree-covered mountains with black smoke rising to the sky. Seeing the fire, people in nearby factories, villages, PLA units, government offices and schools, numbering more than 2,000, voluntarily rushed to the spot to fight the fire. However, because the fire was large and aided by a strong wind, they could do nothing to check the fire, and it continued to spread.

News of the fire in the Nanshan Mountains of Zhaitang area spread during the afternoon. Cadres at various levels of the departments concerned in Beijing Municipality immediately came to the spot to lead the people to fight the fire. Chen (?Shilin) [word indistinct], secretary of the Mentougou District CCP Committee, quickly arrived at the foot of the Nanshan Mountains. He set up a firefighting command at a small colliery and organized members of nearby communes to fight this mountain fire. Responsible cadres of the municipal public security bureau, mining bureau and forestry bureau also promptly rushed to the spot. Wang Xian, secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, and Chen Xitong, vice mayor of the municipality, who were attending the fifth session of the seventh municipal People's Congress, came to the spot to direct the firefighting work. Jiao Ruoyu, second deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and mayor of the municipality, also came to inspect the firefighting work. After he was informed of the fire, Pan Yan, deputy commander of the Beijing PLA units and concurrently commander of the Beijing Garrison Command, immediately issued an order to the PLA units to help fight the fire, Xie Cai, deputy commander of the Beijing Garrison Command, and other comrades arrived on the spot at 0300 to inspect the fire and direct the PLA units to join the firefighting work.

Cadres and masses worked with one heart, and armymen and civilians cooperated closely. Through 24 hours of efforts, they finally put out the fire. The fire spread over an area of some 2,800 mu. More than 300 mu of pine forest were destroyed, but a vast area of man-made forest was not affected.

SHANXI PLA LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO UPHOLD FOUR PRINCIPLES

OW111139 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0756 GMT 11 May 81

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 11 May (XINHUA)--According to a report by XINHUA reporters Yan Wu and Peng Ziqiang, the No 5 company of a certain PLA unit in the Shanxi Military District has launched a mass self-education campaign of "presenting two facts and sorting out one trend" in the course of carrying out education of the four basic principles and has strengthened their confidence in upholding the line, principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. They are determined to become revolutionary fighters in adhering to the four basic principles.

The first of the "two facts presented" concerns the tremendous achievements made by the party Central Committee in upholding the four basic principles since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Cadres and fighters, one after another, cited 51 examples of how the party realized the shift in the focus of work of the whole party, readjusted the national economy, adopted flexible rural economic policies, opened various avenues and strengthened the socialist material foundation; how it reversed the large number of cases of people who were wrongly, falsely and unfairly charged; how it tried the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, abolished the "four great freedoms," worked out 11 laws and strengthened the people's democratic dictatorship; and how it corrected the party's "leftist" mistakes in forming its guidelines, restored the central Secretariat, set up the party's discipline inspection committees, at all levels, formulated the "guiding principles for inner-party political life," improved the party committees' system of democratic centralism, restored the true features of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought; and realistically evaluated Chairman Mao's merits and demerits in the course of strengthening party leadership.

The second of the "facts presented" concerns the crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in adulterating the four basic principles in order to usurp state and party leadership. For example, how they peddled the so-called "socialist" fallacy of "making transition despite poverty," cut the so-called "tail of capitalism," criticized the so-called "theory of productive forces," promoted the fascist "all-round dictatorship," "drew parallel lines between democrats and capitalist roaders," "dragged out the handful of people from the army" and persecuted a large number of revolutionary veteran cadres; and how they vigorously carried out factionalist activities, substituted the party with their own faction and tried to split the party.

To "sort out one trend" means to make use of the method of sorting out and classifying problems to consciously eliminate the influence of the erroneous trend either from the "left" or from the right on a voluntary basis.

The comrades of the No 5 company have realized the situation more clearly in the course of presenting the facts, and their revolutionary enthusiasm both in work and in study has been greatly inspired. They have expressed their determination to become revolutionary fighters who will firmly uphold the four basic principles.

LIAONING: THREE PROVINCES CONVENE BROADCASTING FORUM

SK120522 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] According to our sources, three northeastern provinces--Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang--convened a forum on broadcasting affairs in Shenyang Municipality from 5 to 10 May. The purpose was to concentrate efforts to work out ways to raise news broadcasting quality needed in the new period to more successfully serve the people and the program to achieve the four modernizations.

Comrades attending the forum held that to raise news broadcasting quality is to give full scope to the propaganda role of broadcasting work and to meet the needs of upholding the principle that broadcast work should go its own way and of more successfully serving the program to achieve the four modernizations. The key to the work of raising news broadcasting quality lies in making efforts to strengthen the study of political theory and conducting diligent study and painstaking practice in order to perfect various basic professional technologies. It is necessary to create something new along the lines of the achievements scored in broadcasting work by Chinese people over the past 30 years. However, the creation of the work should embody journalism characteristics and convey the facts of news in an accurate, clear-cut and lively way.

The forum also discussed the role of language in broadcasting news. In addition, the forum held an extensive discussion on building a contingent of broadcasting personnel who are both Red and expert. [passage indistinct]

Among those invited to attend the forum were Comrade (Xia Qin), a noted announcer, member of the National CPPCC Committee and deputy director of the broadcasting department of the Central People's Broadcasting Station; Comrade (Wang Huan), staff member of the Central People's Broadcasting Station; and Comrade (Jin Wei), staff member of the Tianjin People's Broadcasting Station. Comrades (Xia Qin) and (Wang Huan) delivered speeches at the forum on ways to broadcast news and introduced their personal experiences.

During the forum, Liu Yiyun, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CCP Committee, and (Xing Jinghui) and (Zhou Wuzhi), deputy directors of the Propaganda Department under the provincial CCP Committee, came to the meeting hall to meet all participating comrades.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WHEAT SOWING--As of 5 May, Heilongjiang Province overfulfilled its 1981 wheat sowing plan by 2 percent. It planted 31 million mu of wheat in spite of waterlogging of fields in the east and droughts in the west. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 81 SK]

HEILONGJIANG KUOMINTANG MEMBERS--Heilongjiang Province has scored achievements in rehabilitating and arranging jobs for former Kuomintang members who had crossed over to the communist side. According to statistics compiled by a department concerned, some 90 percent of the former Kuomintang members who had been wrongly sentenced and handled have been rehabilitated and assigned to their original positions with their original wages. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 May 81 SK]

JILIN TREASURY BONDS--Various departments and enterprises throughout Jilin Province are vigorously buying treasury bonds to make contributions to economic readjustment. As of 6 May, some 73.67 million yuan worth of treasury bonds were bought by industrial, communications, financial, trade, agricultural, animal husbandry, cultural, educational and public health departments. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 81 SK]

AMENDMENT ON FOREIGNERS' ACTIVITIES APPROVED

OW080407 Taipei CNA in English 0244 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Taipei, 8 May (CNA)--The executive yuan at its weekly meeting Thursday approved an amendment to the rules governing activities of foreign visitors in Taiwan area.

Article 17 of the revised rule provides that foreign visitors will be ordered to leave Taiwan if they are found publishing inadequate articles or making unfriendly remarks intending to slander the government of the Republic of China.

The revised provision further stipulates that those who were found violating the law but refused to leave may be put under detention temporarily or expelled from this country by the national police administration of the Ministry of the Interior.

Article 17 of the regulation covers 10 sections of which sections (3), (6), (7) and (8) are newly added.

At the same time, the cabinet meeting approved the revision of the measure for elimination of illegal operation of banking business.

Main points of the amendment indicate that except otherwise provided by law, non-banking institutes will not be permitted to take money deposits, trust funds and handle money remittance designated to persons at home and abroad.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PACT WITH URUGUAY--Taipei, 8 May (CNA)--The legislative yuan (parliament) approved Thursday a 2-year extension of the agricultural technical cooperation agreement between the Republic of China and Uruguay, effective from July 15. The extension, the fourth since the agreement was signed in August 1973, was proposed by the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry in a note to Chen Hsing-fei, Chinese ambassador to Uruguay. The Uruguayan ministry also asked the Republic of China to help train agricultural technicians in Taiwan. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1432 GMT 7 May 81 OW]

JAPANESE LDP MISSION--Taipei, 8 May (CNA)--A 14-member goodwill mission of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan, headed by Dietman Kanzo Tanigawa, arrived here Thursday for a 5-day visit. Members of the mission include Dietmen Rioko Nao, Hiroichi Fukuda, Hiroshi Oki, Tomoharu Tazawa, Masakuni Murakami and Ken Naito. Hiroichi Fukuda is the younger brother of former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. During their stay in the Republic of China, the Japanese visitors will call on Premier Sun Yun-hsuan, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung, Economics Minister Chang Kwang-shih, Communications Minister Lin Chin-sheng, and Tsiang Yen-si, secretary-general of the Kuomintang Central Committee. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1400 GMT 7 May 81 OW]

NEW CNA CHIEF--Taipei, 7 May (CNA)--The board of the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Inc has appointed Pan Huan-kun as its new president to succeed Frank C. C. Lin. At a board meeting at the CNA head office Thursday directors approved the resignation of Lin who will assume a new post. Presiding over the meeting, Chairman Ma Hsin-yeh praised Lin for his distinguished contributions to the business development of the agency during the past years. Pan, 64, a native of Kwangtung Province, was a graduate of National Chengchi University and did his graduate studies in journalism at the University of Missouri, U.S.A. Pan had served as chief of the Translation Department of CNA, and as editorial writer and vice president of the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS. He is the incumbent president of the CENTRAL DAILY NEWS. He will be sworn in on May 14 at the CNA head office. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 7 May 81 OW]

TAIWAN STEPS UP PROPAGANDA WAR AGAINST MAINLAND

HK090116 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 8 May 81 p 13

[By staff correspondent: "Taiwan Steps Up the Propaganda War"]

[Excerpts] The Taiwan authorities appear to have come out fighting from their latest party congress and have launched an offensive in the propaganda war with mainland China.

At the same time, they have also stepped up espionage activities by having more agents infiltrating into the coastal provinces, taking advantage of the relaxed controls there.

The propaganda offensive takes several forms including fabrication. In recent years it has flooded the Hong Kong media with no fewer than 19 falsified and fabricated speeches and lectures attributed to top leaders in Beijing. About eight or nine such pieces found their way in the columns of independent newspapers and periodicals while one leftwing magazine printed a speech allegedly made by a senior party leader in Beijing that turned out to be a well-manipulated fabrication.

The proliferation of these false speeches prompted Beijing to direct the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY to refute them--an unprecedented move.

More rumours were started in Taiwan, inevitably hinting at a severe power struggle in China. This increased in intensity particularly after the 12th party congress of the KMT. While a power struggle does exist, Taiwan's propaganda machinery has been generating stories incorporating some truth, obtained through its clandestine intelligence source on the mainland, with a lot of its own invention.

These stories too prompted outright denial from Beijing.

One was a report that Marshal Ye Jianying had been relieved of the chairmanship of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Another concerned Foreign Minister Huang Hua while a third claimed that the three venerated elderly widows, Mrs Zhou Enlai, Mrs Zhu De and Mrs Liu Shaoqi, had jointly objected to Mr Hua Guofeng's retention as chairman of the Chinese Communist Party.

One top Chinese official who is receiving the attention of Taiwan is Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who was called to the central leadership early last year following his economic successes in Sichuan.

When the severe readjustment was ordered by the central leadership late last year, Mr Zhao's program of decentralisation, which was implemented with some degree of success in Sichuan, would have to be put aside.

And when a State Planning Commission official named Mr Wan Li as "executive vice premier," there was much speculation that Mr Zhao's authority was being whittled down.

While such speculation is rife today, Taiwan's propaganda machinery has gone one step further, claiming that its intelligence sources in China had obtained definite information that Mr Zhao is on the way out "at any time."

In view of the present circumstances, when unity is of primary consideration, it is highly unlikely that a senior party man like Mr Zhao would have to step down from the top government post.

"They (Taiwan propagandists) normally do a fairly good job but the trouble with them is that they always try to overdo it," said one observer. "And by overdoing it, they are creating their own credibility crisis!"

BAI HUA REPORTED TO BE 'WORKING NORMALLY'

HK090207 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 9 May 81 p 1

[Report: "Bai Hua Is Working Normally"]

[Text] Beijing, 8 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Answering a question from a reader of the Beijing WANBAO, the Wuhan PLA units party branch to which Bai Hua belongs announced that Bai Hua is still working normally in the organs and spends a normal organizational life in this party branch.

Beijing WANBAO today carried this letter of reply from the Wuhan PLA units party branch to which Bai Hua belongs. The letter pointed out that the rumors about Bai Hua which say that he has been punished or even expelled from the party and army and sent back to his native village are all totally incorrect.

The letter said some time ago certain papers and publications carried articles criticizing the film-script "Bitter Love" written by Comrade Bai Hua, and the leading comrades concerned of the Wuhan PLA units had frequent heart-to-heart talks with Comrade Bai Hua, expressing the hope that he would modestly listen to opinions from various sectors, sum up experiences and lessons, bring into play his talent in literature and art and continuously write good works. Bai Hua is now preparing to start on a new script.

HSIN WAN PAO: WANG MENG NOT TARGET OF ATTACK

HK081208 Hong Kong HSIN WAN PAO in Chinese 6 May 81 p 4

[HSIN WAN PAO reporter's dispatch: "Wang Meng Just Completes a Medium-Length Novel--Wang Meng and His Wife Are Touring Hangzhou--Recent Arguments Regarding His Works Are Quite Normal"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 May--Outsiders' rumors have it that Wang Meng has become a target of attack like that directed at Bai Hua. This reporter called at Wang Meng's house a few days ago. As luck would have it, Wang Meng and his wife had left for a tour of Hangzhou when I arrived at his house. This information was provided by Wang Meng's mother-in-law.

Wang Meng's mother-in-law said: "Wang Meng is quite well. He has just completed a medium-length novel. He and his wife are enjoying themselves in Hangzhou." According to his mother-in-law, Wang Meng and his wife will return to Beijing in mid-May.

Some newspapers and periodicals in China recently published articles discussing some of Wang Meng's recently published novels. Some praised his works while others criticized his works. This is quite normal. Outsiders' rumors about Wang Meng becoming a target of attack show that they are alarmed at a trifle.

In a brief introduction to the discussions on Wang Meng's works, this year's March issue of the journal FEITIAN [FLY SKYWARD] said that according to some people, Wang Meng is the first among China's contemporary writers to use the writing techniques of "stream of consciousness" and "symbolism" in his novels. His recent works are successful explorations. It is quite possible that his recent works may form a new school of Chinese literature. However, according to some other people, Wang Meng has taken the wrong road by concentrating on exploring artistic styles alone. For example, in some of his works including "Ye Di Zhi" [1123 4104 3112] and "Dreams of the Sea," he devotes a lot of space to describing the dark side of things. These works are very disappointing.

It is quite evident that some criticisms of and views on Wang Meng's works cannot be regarded as "attacking" Wang Meng. Today's RENMIN RIBAO published a list of literary works of excellence for 1980 which were chosen by the readers of RENMIN RIBAO. Wang Meng's short story "The House Is Filled With Persuasive Talkers" (which was carried by RENMIN RIBAO on 12 January 1980) is on this list, and it was given a first prize.

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